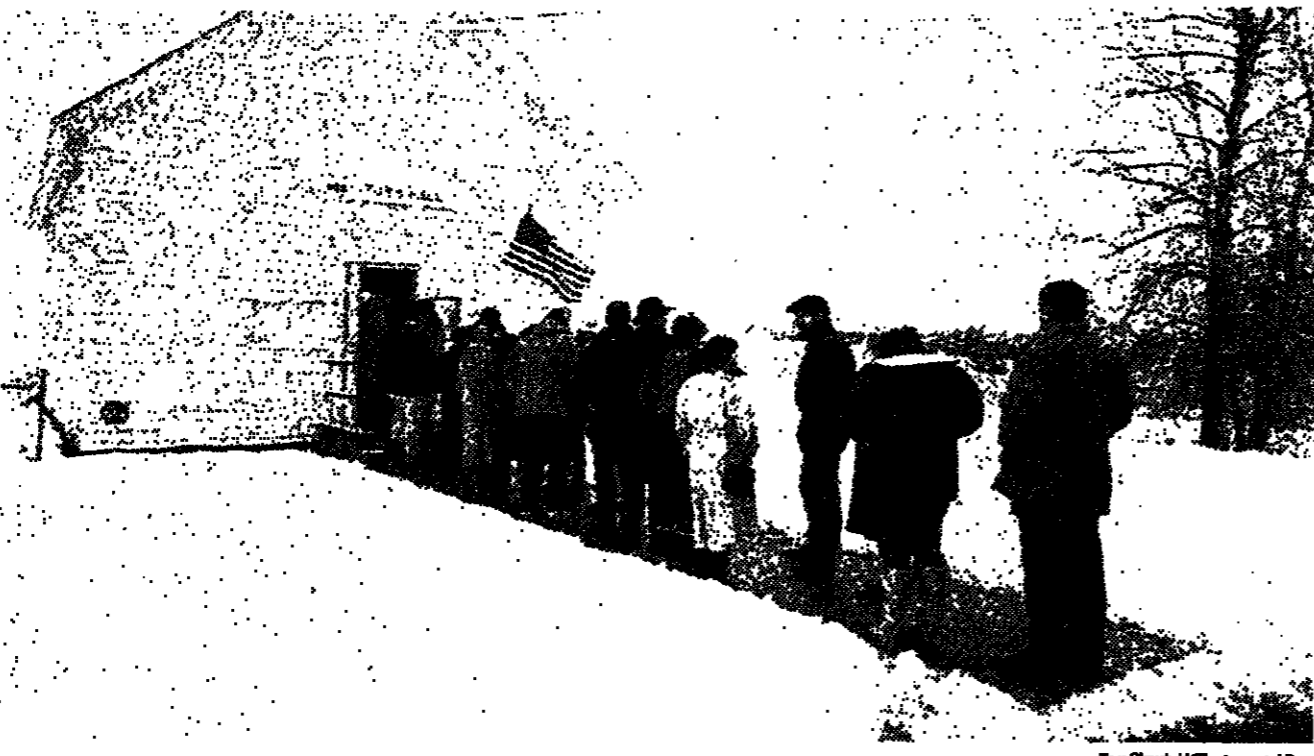


CAMPAIGN '92 / THE LATENT ISSUES



Minnesotans in May Township waiting Tuesday to vote in the presidential elections, a day after a 9-inch snowfall blanketed the area.

Abortion 'Gag Rule' Stymied By Court

WASHINGTON — A federal appeals court barred the Bush administration on Tuesday from enforcing rules that restrict family planning clinics from telling patients about the availability of abortion.

A three-judge panel of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here said the Department of Health and Human Services adopted the revised rule improperly, without giving the public adequate opportunity to challenge it.

Judge Patricia Wald said, "The law seems clear that when an agency adopts a new construction of an old rule that repudiates or substantially amends the effect of the previous rule, the agency must adhere to the notice and comment requirements." Such requirements are mandated by U.S. law.

The ruling means that if the administration intends to enforce the so-called modified abortion counseling gag rule, it must publicize the proposed changes and give the public a chance to react.

Meanwhile, family planning clinics can continue to receive federal funding without curtailing abortion counseling for patients.

The modified gag rule said the ban on counseling did not apply to "medical information provided by a physician." But family planning clinics said the change only created the illusion that they could give abortion advice without risking federal funding, since most clinics lack doctors on their staffs.

The Bush administration began enforcing the regulations Oct. 1. The next day, the House fell 10 votes short of overriding President George Bush's veto of legislation that would have overturned the gag rule.

Opponents of the modified rule said it would have effectively ended discussion of abortion in federally funded clinics since nurses and counselors were barred from discussing it with clients, most of whom are poor women.

New Light in Iraq Fraud Case

CIA Report Says Scheme Involved Bankers Overseas

By R. Jeffrey Smith

WASHINGTON — A Central Intelligence Agency analyst concluded by January 1990 that an illicit scheme to finance Iraqi purchases of food and military equipment was not limited to bank officials in Atlanta but also involved officials at the bank's headquarters in Rome, according to a letter the analyst wrote to the Department of Agriculture.

The classified letter, dated Jan. 31, 1990, and disclosed in part by Representative Henry B. Gonzalez, Democrat of Texas, represents the most explicit evidence to emerge so far that an intelligence official had reached such a finding about the scheme, which funneled more than \$4 billion to Iraq between 1985 and 1989.

The finding contradicted the basic premise of an indictment brought 13 months later by the Justice Department, which pinned responsibility for the scheme on the manager of the Atlanta branch of Italy's Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, known as BNL. With the case due for trial early next year, the Justice Department is now reassessing its conclusions as new information comes to light suggesting higher-level BNL officials were involved.

The analyst informed the Agriculture Department of the finding nearly three years ago when he passed along a copy of a lengthy CIA memorandum about the BNL case written in November 1989.

In a cover letter, the analyst, Jack Duggan, said some new information had "come to light" in the two months since the report was issued. "Managers at BNL headquarters in Rome were involved in the scandal," he wrote. The earlier CIA report had noted that "press reports" pointed to involvement by BNL officials in Rome but had drawn no conclusions.

Mr. Duggan worked in the Gulf division of the CIA's Office of Near East and South Asian Analysis. His letter was addressed to David Kunkel, who worked in a division of the Agriculture Department responsible for implementing U.S. loan guarantees for food purchases by countries such as Iraq.

The disclosure of the letter is expected to fuel congressional criticism of the Bush administration's handling of the BNL case, which is considered politically sensitive because the bank is owned by the Italian government and because some of the illicit BNL loans were guaranteed by the Agriculture Department.

GRIDLOCK: Winner Must Spur Growth Without Scaring Bond Buyers

(Continued from page 1)
kind of adjustment," said David Hale of Kemper Financial Services in Chicago. He added that a small jump-start may even not be necessary because he sees some "green shoots" in job-creation among small business. This week's report from the National Association of Purchasing Managers also showed the manufacturing economy resuming growth last month after a decline in September.

Others question whether any jump-start would work, because U.S. consumers have markedly increased their taste for foreign goods and U.S. manufacturers are buying more components abroad.

Neal Soss of the First Boston Corp. estimates that about one dollar of every four put into the economy by the government now spills abroad because of foreign competition, a problem that also limits the force of any stimulus in the open economies of most European countries.

"The whole debate on fiscal policy is the wrong issue," he said. "It is going to be trade. We have to adjust our thinking to a world in which we no longer are predominant and have no choice but to be a participant."

The American economic establishment has nevertheless begun to craft domestic strategies. The one most widely supported was advanced this spring by Robert Solow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and James Tobin of Yale, two Nobel prizewinners. They urged

the U.S. government to make a one-time grant of up to \$50 billion to cash-strapped state and local governments, which would quickly put the money to work on road, school, and other infrastructure repair projects.

This sum represents less than one percent of GDP. "But those local governments are in bad shape, and you would get a good bang for a buck out of this," said George Perry of the Brookings Institution in Washington.

More important, said Henry Aaron, director of economic studies at the Brookings Institute, "it is vital that any short-term package should be temporary and should be accompanied by a vigorous long-term deficit reduction program."

"It is also important," he said, "not to demonize the deficit. It is a solvable problem, with will and adroitness."

In their annual set of policy proposals, "Setting Domestic Priorities," the Brookings economists proposed a deficit-reduction program that would cut \$47 billion from defense, add \$17 billion by raising taxes on upper-income government pensioners, \$10 billion by raising income taxes from 31 to 35 percent on top-bracket taxpayers earning more than \$200,000, and cutting \$20 billion from subsidies on a variety of interest-group programs including agriculture, space, veterans, and aviation.

This would slowly phase in deficit reductions of \$94 billion throughout the decade, thus eliminating a sizeable portion of the underlying deficit that is estimated at \$125 to \$150 billion, if the economy is running at full capacity. The

Brookings economists would get the rest of the money from reforming the health care system — and this points to the most delicate aspect of the task, breaking the political gridlock that kept the United States in a sea of red ink long after the problem was diagnosed by experts.

The Washington political establishment has its proposals for that, too. Norman Ornstein, political pundit in residence at the American Enterprise Institute says a new president must move quickly because the new Congress will have been elected on a mandate for change "and by running against the Establishment."

A new president, he said, must present his own program at once to take command of a "rambunctious" Congress. The first step would be to name his new economic team within days after the election and then announce a few fundamental goals for the economy. Then he should call a meeting of business and labor, political opponents including Ross Perot and Paul Tsongas, and win their endorsement for higher taxes and cuts in special interest programs.

The whole plan should be ready to submit to Congress even before Inauguration Day next Jan. 20, Mr. Ornstein said, and the administration should be ready to steamroller it through in the same manner as Ronald Reagan, who "boiled down his economic package to a bill that went before Congress on two up-or-down votes, and changed the economy."

"That is the way to break the gridlock now," he said.

No Bush Votes in Baghdad

BAGHDAD — Allah will consign a defeated President George Bush to the "dustbin of history," an Iraqi newspaper said Tuesday.

"Bush is finished," the government newspaper Al Jumhuriya said. "The punishment of God is not like that of a human being upon a criminal of his kind. He is going to the dustbin of history, cursed by everybody until doomsday."

Iraqis are closely watching the U.S. elections and have taken Mr. Bush's downfall as preordained.

Mr. Bush is reviled in Iraq for leading the multinational coalition that ejected Iraqi troops from Kuwait and for spearheading painful United Nations trade sanctions against Baghdad.

Other enemies of Iraq can also expect to feel the hand of God, Al Jumhuriya said. "Everyone who conspired against Iraq is moving towards a black end, to the hell of oblivion, ruin of present and future," it said.

"The cancer from which Mitterrand suffers, the free-falling sterling of Major are clear examples of the punishment of heaven," the newspaper said, referring to President François Mitterrand of France and Prime Minister John Major of Britain.

"They are dropping like flies," Al Jumhuriya said. "Here is the cheap criminal falling as president of a state, representative of a party and head of a gang."

"He is finished altogether as a person, as a criminal, thrown in humiliation behind the memory of the world," the newspaper said.

Saadi Mahdi Salih, the speaker of the National Assembly, said he expected dancing in the streets of Baghdad if Mr. Bush loses the election.

Mr. Bush told a recent campaign rally that President Saddam Hussein was planning a celebration for 500,000 people in Baghdad if he lost.

"They can put that party on hold because I'm not going to lose it," Mr. Bush said.

Bush Aides Cry Foul on Iran Memo

Late Release Was Timed to Harm Campaign, They Say

By Ann Devroy and Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON — Republican campaign officials charged that the late release of a memorandum on the Iran-contra issue harmful to George Bush was a calculated political "low blow" that threw the president's campaign off balance.

But sources close to Lawrence E. Walsh, the independent counsel in the Iran-contra case, said the timing for filing a new indictment of former Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, which contained the memo, was set early last month by agreement with a U.S. District Court judge here.

The Weinberger memo, describing his view of a Jan. 7, 1986, White House meeting on arms-for-hostages dealings that Mr. Bush attended as vice president, appeared to contradict Mr. Bush's statements about his knowledge of arms dealings with Iran.

Sources close to the prosecutor said that the memo, and 14 others by Mr. Weinberger disclosed for the first time in the new indictment last Friday, were required by the new charge against Mr. Weinberger that he had made false statements, and pressure from defense lawyers to be more explicit about the case.

Mr. Bush, asked about the note on "Larry King Live" over the weekend, suggested there was something suspicious in the timing of the release. Asked

by Mr. King if he was accusing Mr. Walsh of political motivation in the timing, the president said: "No. I'm asking, isn't it strange? I'm not implying anything."

Aides to Mr. Bush were far more direct in background discussions with reporters. One senior official said the indictment and release of notes "was an incredibly low blow by a mean, political hack."

"This was the lowest of the low," the official said. "It amounts to a dirty trick."

Mr. Bush was asked repeatedly in news interviews on Friday night, Saturday and Sunday about the Iran-contra issue, and it was the lead report on all the network news programs Friday.

On the eve of election day, aides to Mr. Bush worried aloud that the report had shifted the momentum back to Governor Bill Clinton. Most public polls showed a shift toward Mr. Clinton before the report broke, but the president's aides insisted that on Friday, their internal tracking had put them almost even with Mr. Clinton and that by Saturday, Mr. Clinton had picked up steam again.

"We really were moving until this happened," said one official, suggesting that the first thing the president should do after the election is "fire Walsh and pardon everyone" connected with the latest efforts by the special prosecutor, particularly Mr. Weinberger.

VOTE: Clinton Appears Headed to Decisive Victory

(Continued from page 1)

Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Roosevelt and his political idol, John F. Kennedy. The candidate was described by journalists traveling with him as serene and confident, though still extremely hoarse.

"Whatever happens, we've done what we could to make the best case for change," Mr. Clinton said.

In an upbeat election-eve advertisement on network television, the 46-year-old governor said voters needed to ask themselves this question: "Can you afford four more years of the same old thing, or together will we have the courage to change?"

"I want to be your president," he added, "but you have to be Americans again. Not just getting, but giving; not placing blame, but taking responsibility; not just looking out for yourselves, but looking out for each other, too."

At his final rallies, Mr. Clinton stressed positive themes, saying Americans were taking part in "the magic, mysterious march of democracy." He invoked the names of

become the centerpiece of his drive for re-election. He referred to the "Slick Willie" nickname pinned on Mr. Clinton by his critics in Arkansas.

The 68-year-old president went jogging in Houston on Tuesday before voting and told reporters he was "very, very pleased" that he had reached the end of his final campaign for elective office. He later went out and bought a hunting license and fishing reel.

Mr. Perot, 62, ended his offbeat campaign at a rally in Dallas on Monday. He recalled Republican assertions during the campaign that he was "paranoid," then joked that buses were ready to return his supporters to the insane asylum.

At stake in the election were the presidency, 35 Senate seats, all 435 House seats, 12 governorships, numerous local offices and referendums on issues ranging from abortion to term limits for members of Congress.

Away From the Hustings

• Six environmental groups sued the U.S. Interior Department over its decision to authorize construction of jetties off North Carolina's Outer Banks. (WFP)

• The U.S. Supreme Court dismissed a case that it had been expected to use to decide if a convicted sex offender can be required to admit guilt to a therapist as part of a court-ordered rehabilitation program. Montana's highest court ruled that such a requirement, if not accompanied by a grant of immunity, violates Fifth Amendment protection against self-incrimination. (UPI)

• Armed raids on Cuba by a Miami-based anti-Castro group are under investigation by a federal grand jury for possible violations of the U.S. Neutrality Act, the FBI said. Tony Cuesta, leader of Comandos, admits that his group has launched nine raids in the last 11 months. (AP)

• A judge who will decide what a whistleblower should receive from a General Electric Co. settlement of fraud charges has scheduled more testimony. The case involved kickbacks to an Israeli military officer on the sale of jet engines to Israel. A former GE executive, Chester Walsh, could receive up to 25 percent of the \$39.5 million settlement. Judge Carl Rubin of U.S. District Court in Cincinnati is to rule on the award. (AP)

• A bakery porter was convicted of killing two Holocaust survivors at a Catskills Mountain resort in New York State. Anthony Burton was found guilty on 20 of 22 charges, including second-degree murder, rape and burglary, in the deaths of Eliezer and Miriam Papier, aged 75 and 67, in July. (AP)

• A 68-year-old woman found alive at a funeral home after she was declared to be dead died two days later in a Seattle hospital, a nursing supervisor at Harborview Medical Center said. (AP)

• A potential treatment for Alzheimer's disease, Mentane, should not be considered for Food and Drug Administration approval until the manufacturer gathers more information about it, an FDA advisory committee recommended. (UPI)

• A former U.S. official got 43 months in prison for taking \$92,000 in bribes from two computer companies. The official of the U.S. Agency for International Development, John C. Kelley, also was ordered to pay \$92,000 in restitution to the agency, where he was deputy director of information resources. (AP)

• Doctors transplanted five organs into a 4-year-old Montana girl who was born with an intestine too short to absorb nutrition properly. She was in critical condition after receiving a liver, stomach, pancreas and small and large intestine in a 16-hour operation at Presbyterian University Hospital in Pittsburgh. (AP)

• Automobiles equipped with air bags generally afforded much better protection from head injuries than those with only seat belts, according to results of the latest crash tests by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Of the 15 cars in which the simulated drivers sustained the least severe injuries, 13 were equipped with air bags. None of the 11 cars in which drivers sustained the most severe and likely life-threatening head injuries had air bags. (AP)

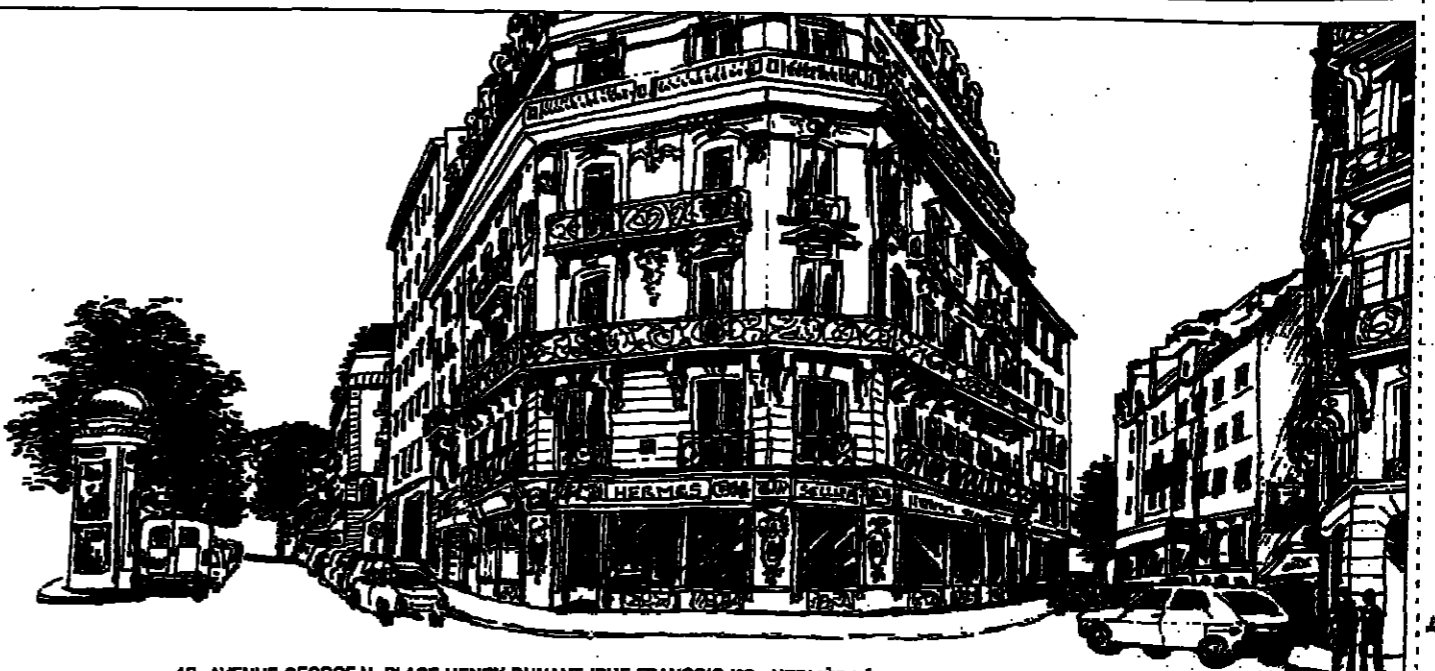


Al Gore, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, and his wife, Tipper, cheering a crowd that greeted them as they arrived in Nashville, Tennessee, early Tuesday to vote in their home state.

CHAPEAU MISTER PRESIDENT!

HERMÈS PARIS

CHAPEAUX MOTSCH PARIS



42, AVENUE GEORGE V, PLACE HENRY DUNANT (RUE FRANÇOIS I^{er}). HERMÈS TÉL. 47 20 48 51, MOTSCH TÉL. 47 23 79 22.

سنة من التبرير

CAMPAIGN '92 / END OF A BRUISING ROAD

Snapshots of a Rugged Campaign: From a Marijuana Fiasco to the 'Ozone Man'

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — For sheer intensity, it will be hard to beat the monumentally expensive, extraordinarily bitter and unrelentingly peculiar 1992 campaign for president of the United States.

The spectacle that ended Tuesday offered the American electorate a choice among three badly wounded candidates. Many of their injuries were self-inflicted, it turned out, and have been left raw by an aggressive press.

Few Americans will soon forget images burned in place by a campaign utterly dominated by television. Future generations may count these images as trivial. At the time, they seemed the very heart of the matter.

There was Bill Clinton acknowledging problems in his marriage, weaving through his military draft history, sheepishly explaining that he had never inhaled marijuana, wearing dark glasses as he blew a saxophone on a late-night talk show and rattling off statistics so fast that his vocal cords rebelled.

There was George Bush calling the Democratic ticket "bozos" and asking Mr. Clinton to "come clean" on what he had been doing in Moscow 22 years ago. The president repeatedly checked his watch during a debate that even he seemed to feel he had bungled. He hit Mr. Clinton over and over as a "waffler" guilty of "a pattern of deception." And he pointedly took note of the fact that the word "God" was not in the Democratic Party platform.

And there was the down-home Ross Perot using what he called a "wooden" pointer to display pie charts on his 30-minute TV "infomercials." He said "trickle-down didn't trickle" and called Mr. Clinton "the chicken man" because Arkansas produced so many jobs in the poultry industry. He made the talk show host Larry King a virtuoso megaphone for his cur-the-balance ideas. He said "the volunteers" would decide whether he should run for president.

And then there was Mr. Perot berating "foreign lobbyists." As the campaign closed, the Texas resident Reason No. 4 for having dropped out of the race in July: his fear that the Bush campaign was planning to disrupt his daughter's August wedding ceremony and tap his office telephones.

On Friday, David Frost used these words to open a

television interview with Mr. Bush: "Well, Mr. President, I suppose you've had another busy day disrupting weddings." Mr. Bush mumbled.

It was that kind of year. Before it ended, Mr. Perot, a billionaire from Dallas, had spent an estimated \$60 million of his own money. Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton spent \$55 million each in taxpayer funds, and there were independent estimates that their parties and other partisan groups were spending a total of \$90 million more on their behalf.

The race had many defining moments. Until the late

NEWS ANALYSIS

autumn, the unemployment rate moved higher and higher and consumer confidence dipped lower and lower.

Mr. Clinton sent a message to white voters by denouncing the anti-white lyrics of the rap singer Sister Souljah. In an instant, the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson was no longer at center stage of what Mr. Clinton called the "new" Democratic Party.

Another defining moment was the endorsement of Mr. Clinton by Admiral William J. Crowe, the retired chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, a man who had served in the top military job under President Ronald Reagan as well as under Mr. Bush. Whenever questions arose about Mr. Clinton's military service, he wrapped himself in that endorsement as if it were the best political flak jacket available.

The pain of Vietnam cast a long shadow over the campaign, but most voters seemed to want to forget it.

Then there was the Republican convention. It was widely reviewed as too strident, too ideological. Even moderate Republicans complained. Speaker after speaker attacked the ideas of Mr. Clinton's wife, Hillary, a strong-willed lawyer who has championed children's rights. The Republican Party chairman said Mrs. Clinton had likened the family to "slavery." She was branded a "radical feminist."

As the race wore on, the convention's "family values" theme was dropped by Mr. Bush, and both he and Vice President Dan Quayle sought to distance themselves from the party's strict plank on abortion. A backlash from

single parents greeted Mr. Quayle's attack on the popular television show "Murphy Brown," which featured an unmarried TV journalist bearing a child.

Finally, there was the second presidential debate, in which the members of the studio audience took part. They indicated that they would not tolerate the kinds of attacks that Mr. Bush had made the meat of his campaign. He was neutralized.

Then a young woman asked how the "federal deficit" had affected the candidates personally. It was a badly framed question — she had meant the recession, not the deficit — but Mr. Bush fumbled, seemingly confused. He had just reinforced a feeling among many Americans that he was out of touch with real people and everyday problems.

Mr. Clinton announced his candidacy 13 months ago and must have set a record for words spoken in pursuit of the White House. In truth, the campaign was not terribly long by recent U.S. standards.

Many of the biggest names in the Democratic Party declined to run against Mr. Bush. They appeared to think that the victor of Operation Desert Storm could not possibly be defeated. Mr. Clinton, for 12 years the governor of a small, poor state, had dreamed of the presidency since his youth. He plunged ahead.

He was considered very intelligent and unusually experienced in the world of politics for his relative youth — he is 46. He also seemed too well-prepared at times and too quick to shade his answers to thorny questions. He championed the middle class, which had seen its buying power fall in the 1980s.

But early on, a former TV reporter from Arkansas asserted in a tabloid newspaper that she and the governor had had an affair for 12 years. He denied it. She produced tapes. Two news organizations pronounced the tapes doctored. In October, when she posed nude for Penthouse magazine, nobody much cared.

"Thank you for saving me from the draft" were perhaps the eight most important words in the campaign.

Everyone knew that the economy was stagnant and that Mr. Bush would be blamed, rightly or wrongly. But not everyone knew whether Mr. Clinton had what it took to be president. Those eight words, addressed from England by the young Rhodes scholar to an officer training official

back in Arkansas, were contained in a passionate letter decrying the Vietnam War.

Journalists gave Mr. Clinton the political equivalent of last rites in New Hampshire in February when the letter surfaced, only to see him rise as the self-proclaimed "Comeback Kid." He drove on, dousing the piety and probusiness message of former Senator Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts and fending off the persistent guerrilla attacks of former Governor Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. of California.

In the process, he virtually patented the TV talk-show

Few Americans will soon forget images burned in place by a campaign utterly dominated by television.

format. It served him well because he proved to be a gregarious man who seemed to thrive on colloquy. And it also provided a format to reach Americans without using the press as an intermediary — a press increasingly interested in probing personality rather than programs.

The Bush-Quayle campaign was a search for themes that would work. The economic news was all bad until just a week before the election, when third-quarter growth came in at 2.7 percent. But under the guidance of James A. Baker 3d, Mr. Bush settled on "trust" and "taxes," and his drumbeat against Mr. Clinton was furious. At every campaign stop and in most of his TV ads, Mr. Bush painted the governor as someone who would tax Americans to death and who could not be trusted to tell the truth.

Both of these thrusts, however, were undermined by Mr. Bush's own 1988 pledge: "Read my lips — no new taxes!" Not only did Mr. Bush end up breaking his promise in 1990, but he did so by signing a tax increase under an agreement with the Democratic Congress. "Read my lips" became standard fare in Clinton TV ads, as did the Democratic candidate's repeated sounding of the call to "change."

In the waning days of the contest, when "trust" battled

"change" — and when "trust" seemed to be taking hold against Mr. Clinton — Mr. Bush was stopped in his tracks. He faced news of a 1986 memo from a former defense secretary that seriously called into question the president's own truthfulness on the arms-for-hostages deal that year. Mr. Bush called it a "smear" but acknowledged that "in retrospect," sending arms to Iran had probably been meant to free Americans held in Lebanon.

That same week, the president launched his "bozos" line against the Democrats, and he called Senator Al Gore, the vice presidential candidate, "crazy, way out" on environmental policy. The TV networks repeated these lines in a variety of reports to illustrate the stridency of the Bush campaign. The president apologized Friday for the "bozo" line but continued to refer to Mr. Gore as "Ozone Man."

Painstakingly, the president had taken Mr. Clinton's double-digit lead in the polls down to a single digit in the Gallup poll. But in a weekend it disappeared, and as Election Day dawned, it was Mr. Clinton who seemed to enjoy crucial momentum.

Mr. Perot offered plain talk about the dangers to the nation of carrying nearly \$4 trillion in debt. He forswore the trappings of a conventional candidate. He was the anti-politician. "I will be your servant," he said.

But after he rose into the lead in the polls in late spring, the press dug deep into his public and private persona. He was labeled in various quarters, including the White House, as a tyrant, strange, paranoid. He abruptly quit the race in July, enraging many of his partisans. The author of Mr. Perot's economic revitalization plan endorsed Mr. Clinton.

The pugnacious Texan quietly continued to finance a drive to place his name on the ballot in all 50 states, and he formally announced his candidacy just 32 days before the election. He was deft in debate, and amusing, but he was far more effective in laying out problems than solutions.

On Monday, Mr. Perot seemed at peace. He was dancing with his daughter on the stage of a Dallas rally to a new campaign begins. On Wednesday, Housing Secretary Jack F. Kemp is scheduled to visit New Hampshire, site of the first primary election of the 1996 presidential election. Only 1,200 days away.

Wealth and Politics: They Don't Often Mix in Democracies

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

The Greeks had a word for the Ross Perot phenomenon. They called it plutocracy — the power of wealthy men.

While huge wealth has frequently played a role in politics, the spectacle of an outsider buying himself into a key political race or office is comparatively rare in democratic government.

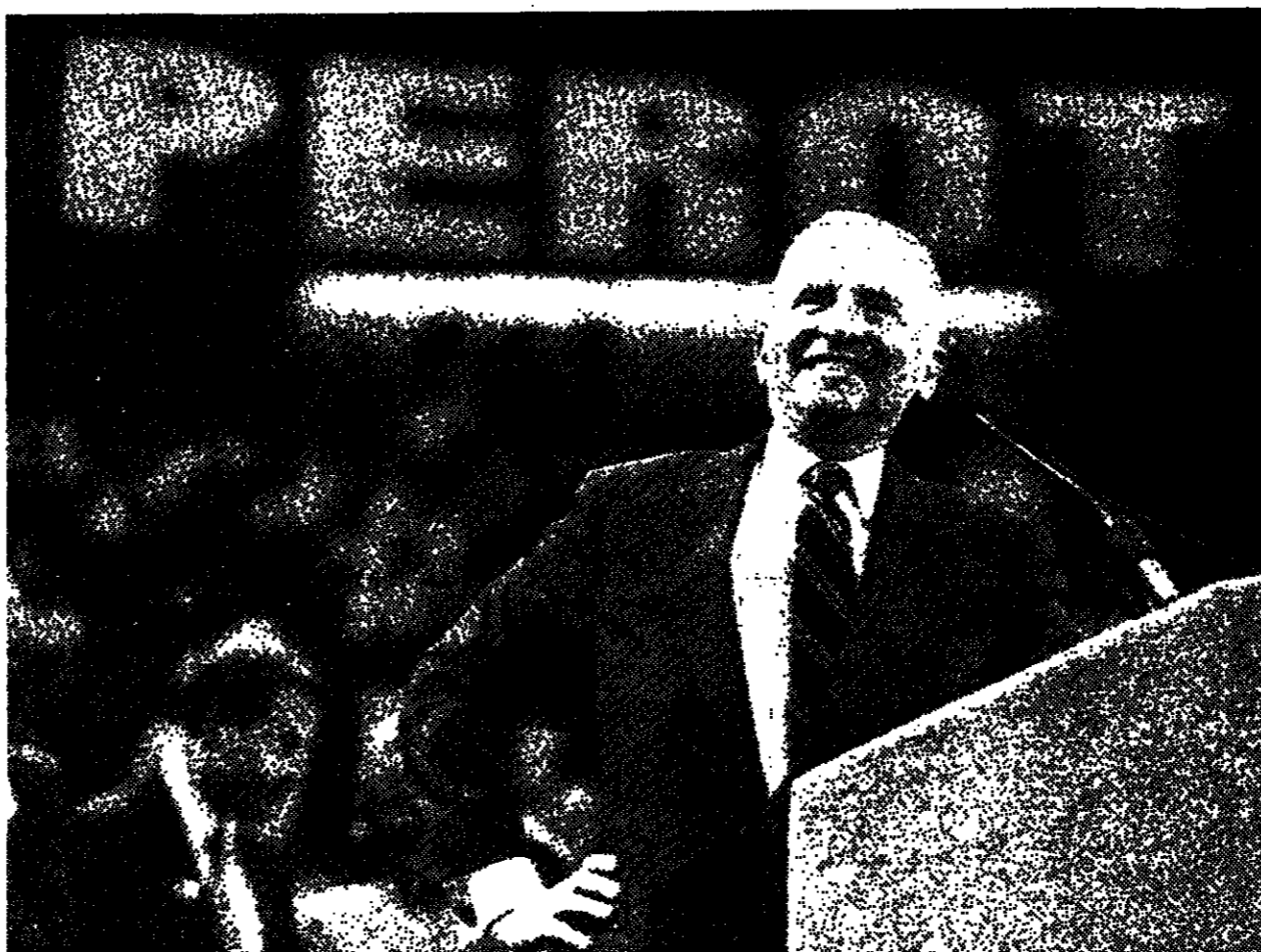
In most industrialized democracies, political candidates operate within party coalitions and ideological structures, which — as in Japan — are often greased by large amounts of money. But while parties may be corrupt, the political culture in most countries does not condone the blatant purchase of office by the rich. Indeed, an anti-plutocratic bias can be found in American political history.

"There is absolutely nothing to be said for government by a plutocracy," wrote President Theodore Roosevelt, who declared that the ideals of plutocrats were essentially those of "glorified pawnbrokers." Plutocrats through history have often emphasized how humble they are and how much in touch they are with the people. Even Mr. Perot presents himself as an alternative to a government of "ego-driven, power-hungry individuals" and pokes fun at Washington lobbyists in \$1,000 suits.

Mr. Perot's \$3.3 billion fortune — a rarity in countries where the very rich are more heavily taxed — and his \$60 million campaign war chest enabled him to bypass primary elections, parties and any other form of traditional political scrutiny. He heavily outspent both the Democrats and the Republicans on television advertising, taking his message directly to millions of homes.

Western Europe is not so extensively cabled for television, and political broadcasting in most countries is governed by electoral rules that allocate broadcast time to major parties.

Wealthy men who have tried to



Ross Perot, the quintessential plutocrat, used his multibillion-dollar personal fortune to secure his place on the presidential ballot.

break into politics in Europe have usually relied on party structures, such as Bernard Tapie, the French industrialist. He joined the government as a Socialist minister, but resigned this year after being implicated in a financial scandal.

Other outsiders have either formed or molded their own political parties, like Jean-Marie Le Pen, the head of the far-right National

Front in France. Mr. Le Pen did not enter politics as a rich man, but was left a fortune by a wealthy admirer.

One businessman with a fortune to match Mr. Perot's, Rafik Hariri of Lebanon, was appointed last month as prime minister after insisting for months that he could do a better job of reconstructing his country outside government. Mr.

Hariri, who made his estimated \$3 billion fortune from banking and construction in Saudi Arabia, was named by parliament rather than being elected.

Another billionaire, Chung Ju Yung, the retired chairman of the giant Hyundai conglomerate, is vying for power in South Korea. A rags-to-riches success like Mr. Perot, Mr. Chung similarly is seen

as a spoiler candidate likely to take votes from either of the leading candidates in the December elections, and makes the same kind of accusations about alleged government incompetence and economic mismanagement that Mr. Perot makes.

Stanislaw Tyminski, a wealthy Canadian businessman, used his deep pockets to finance a bid for

the Polish presidency in 1990, but was soundly defeated by Lech Wasz. Voters clearly did not trust Mr. Tyminski, who refused to give details of his biography in the 21 years since he had left Poland.

Rich men who have sprung up as self-proclaimed national saviors risk falling victim to envy, hubris or their own mistakes — like the impeached president of Brazil, Fernando Collor de Mello, who faces a Senate trial on corruption charges.

As Machiavelli wrote, "Those who rise from private citizen to be princes merely by fortune have little trouble in rising but very much in maintaining their position."

Using personal wealth to win office remains a more obvious and open phenomenon in the United States than in most countries — in part, some analysts say, because there is a climate in which people admire material success.

In one of the more obvious examples of a wealthy man using his pocket book to buy high office, John D. Rockefeller 4th spent \$12 million — about \$30 for every vote received — to win a second term as governor of West Virginia in 1980. He then spent \$4 million on his campaign for the U.S. Senate in 1984.

Joseph P. Kennedy spent heavily in 1960 — exactly how much is not known — to win the election of John F. Kennedy. Kennedy once joked that his father had told him, to limit expenses because "I won't pay for a landslide."

The U.S. Congress has sought to put limits on the amount of money any person or organization can donate to political campaigns, and similar laws exist in many other countries. But there is no limit to how much a would-be political leader like Mr. Perot can spend on promoting his or her own cause.

The Supreme Court in 1976 ruled that any limits on the amount of money an individual could spend in pursuit of office violated his freedom of speech.

organized by the campaign, if for different reasons.

Ron Viltrakis of Phoenix said Mr. Perot's campaign would change the way people think about politics.

"He just brought a whole lot that people had not thought about before," Mr. Viltrakis said. "He made people more aware of the problems that the country has."

ELECTION NOTES

A High-Flying Call to Vote for Bush

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida — A man on a USAir flight seized control of the jetliner's intercom system to make a pitch for President George Bush at 30,000 feet, the authorities said.

Richard Allan Drennan, 27, grabbed the microphone during the flight Sunday from Philadelphia to Fort Lauderdale after cursing and threatening crew members when he was refused another beer, according to the FBI.

Mr. Drennan, a real estate property manager, told passengers: "Vote for George Bush. Clinton is not capable of running the country." The authorities charged Mr. Drennan with interfering with a flight crew. He was released Monday on \$25,000 bail. The charge carries up to 20 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. (AP)

Harry's Bar Lifts a Toast to Bill Clinton

PARIS — Clients of Harry's New York Bar, the legendary Paris bar where since 1924 American tipplers have predicted every U.S. presidential victor but one, named their choice Tuesday: Bill Clinton.

The straw poll results, announced Tuesday by Harry's manager, Duncan MacElhonne, gave 389 votes to the Democratic governor, 341 votes to President George Bush and 88 to Ross Perot.

Harry's patrons have chosen the winner of every U.S. presidential election since 1924 with one exception — Jimmy Carter's 1976 victory. The poll was carried out among U.S. citizens visiting Harry's since Oct. 12. The polling ended Tuesday. (AFP)

In Earliest U.S. Result, Bush Wins Big, but...

DIXVILLE NOTCH, New Hampshire — In the first official polling results Tuesday from the 1992 presidential election, President George Bush beat Bill Clinton, 15 votes to 2, in this tiny northern hamlet, whose 30 voters, by tradition, always cast their ballots right after midnight, and always vote Republican.

The independent candidate, Ross Perot, polled 8 votes, while the Libertarian Party hopeful, Andre Marrou, received support from five voters.

In 1988, Mr. Bush got 24 votes to 3 for Michael S. Dukakis. Ever since 1960, all of Dixville Notch's registered voters have gathered to cast their ballots just after midnight — so that authorities could close the polls and announce the nation's first official election results.

However, Dixville Notch might not be the best bellwether of America's 1992 electoral mood. Fifteen of the town's 30 registered voters are Republicans. (UPI)

Russia Expects Help, No Matter Who Wins

MOSCOW — Russia hedged its bets on the U.S. election on Tuesday, acknowledging Mr. Bush's role in ending the Cold War but saying Mr. Clinton offered similar promises of support for difficult economic reform.

"As far as support for reform is concerned, we have observed complete consensus in the approach of the candidates," Deputy Foreign Minister Georgi Mamedov of Russia told the Rossiyskaya Vesti newspaper.

The paper said recent opinion polls in Moscow had shown a preference among Muscovites for Mr. Bush. But Mr. Mamedov said that was understandable.

"Bush's name is linked with all Russian-American agreements and the rapprochement between America and Russia," he added.

He hinted at Russia's concern that Mr. Clinton — who has criticized Mr. Bush for letting foreign policy overshadow domestic problems — might do the opposite.

"We are counting on the fact that our growing cooperation and encouragement for our reforms will not suffer," he said. "And we have received assurances to this effect from the American side." After years of isolation. (Reuters)

U.S. Treasurer's Ex-Firm Cited in New Data

WASHINGTON — The former company of the U.S. treasurer, Catalina Vasquez Villalpando, received \$68.6 million in noncompetitive federal contracts under a program for minority businesses, according to newly released government data.

The company, Communications International Inc., was awarded 56 telecommunications contracts under the program from 1983 to 1992. The Small Business Administration data show. The contracts are for work performed for various government agencies at military bases, veterans' hospitals and other facilities around the country.

The \$68.6 million includes seven contracts, worth a total \$8 million, that Communications International received before August 1985, when Mrs. Villalpando joined the company.

There was no indication that any of the contracts figure in the current investigation, nor was there any indication that Mrs. Villalpando had worked on them.

Mrs. Villalpando, 52, a longtime Republican Party worker, worked in the Reagan White House from 1981 to 1985, when she joined the telecommunications company as a partner and senior vice president. She resigned in 1989, when she became U.S. treasurer in the Bush administration, but kept her stock in the company.

Mr. Villalpando, whose signature appears on all current U.S. paper money, was put on administrative leave last Thursday at her request, after FBI agents raided her Washington apartment and several other locations. At issue is whether she took payoffs — including travel, lodging and other benefits — from Communications International. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

George Bush: "I have a feeling the gods are smiling upon us and I know we are going to win."

Bill Clinton: "If you will be my voice tomorrow, I will be yours for four years."

"Whoever is elected, I have no doubt he will be able to look back after four years and say, 'You are better off than you were four years ago.'" — Lawrence H. Meyer, head of a St. Louis economic forecasting firm, predicting improvement in the economy regardless of the outcome of the election. (AP)

MEDIA:

Weird Out There

(Continued from page 1)

about this year's dramatic changes.

"I wouldn't have dreamt of going on MTV," he said. "It just wasn't done. There was a dignity to running for the presidency."

Mr. Mondale worries that Ross Perot, the Texas businessman who helped usher in the vogue of appearing on the set of confessions, this talk show usually reserved for celebrities and people with hypenated addictions, may have set a "destabilizing" precedent.

"It's alarming to me that this man could skip most of the accepted methods of determining a candidate's readiness to be president," Mr. Mondale said. "Perot didn't run in any primary. He avoided the experienced and seasoned reporters in the field and appeared only on entertainment talk shows of his choosing. He used a mountain of money and double-speak to try to make it appear that he was selected by the people. It's almost Orwellian in proportion."

The rush to more populist media forums tended, as Gerald Ruffoon, Jimmy Carter's media adviser, put it, to allow the candidates to "cut through the filters and get directly to voters." This significantly altered the role of reporters traveling with the candidates, much to the reporters' dismay. Often, the reporters who flew around the country with George Bush and Bill Clinton could not see major appearances in a given day because the television interviews with Larry King and Cable News Network and MTV's political reporter, Tabbatha Soren, were shown while reporters were in the air or on the bus.

ISSUES: U.S. Voters, Surprisingly Engaged, Were the Ones Who Set Campaign Agenda

(Continued from page 1)

negative tone of the debate and the issues that have — or have not — been dealt with. With the exception of the budget deficit and the influence of special interests — two issues central to Mr. Perot's message — voters said they had not heard enough about such problems as the economy, crime and education.

After repeatedly expressing dissatisfaction with their choice of candidates at different points this year, three in four voters now say they are satisfied with the choice of President George Bush, Governor Bill Clinton and Mr. Perot. Those who are not happy remain outspoken about their disillusionment.

"Why don't you ask me which one I dislike the least," said Betty Hughes of Rialto, California.

Through talk shows and call-in interviews, voters have had a chance to view the candidates without some of the traditional filters of the media, and that has had a significant impact on the interest level in the campaign.

When voters were asked whether the presidential candidates had offered "new ideas" about solving the country's most important problems, 61 percent said the candidates had offered new ideas and 51 percent said this year's hopefuls had more new ideas than earlier presidential candidates.

Also on the relatively positive side, voters by a 56 to 42 percent margin thought the candidates had "offered a clear direction about where they want to lead the country." And better than three voters in five said the presidential debates had helped them make up their minds about whom to support.

But the poll found that 50 percent of the voters thought this year's campaign was more negative than in the past, compared with 38

percent who saw it as more positive.

The survey, as well as the interviews around the country, suggested that Clinton voters were happier with this election campaign than were supporters of Mr. Bush or Mr. Perot.

Among Mr. Clinton's strongest supporters, 61 percent thought the campaign had been about the big-

gest problems facing the country, compared with less than half of the Perot or Bush backers.

Also, 55 percent of Mr. Clinton's supporters thought the candidates had spent more time than past candidates in talking about the country's biggest problems, compared with only 41 percent of Mr. Bush's supporters and 40 percent of Mr. Perot's.

Last fall, Dennis Bezoette, a retired Chrysler worker in Kenosha, was thoroughly grumpy about politics and deeply worried about the economy. Last week, he was upbeat at the prospect of having a Democrat in the White House.

"I think we have a chance with this man," Mr. Bezoette said of Mr. Clinton.

But Perot supporters also felt en-

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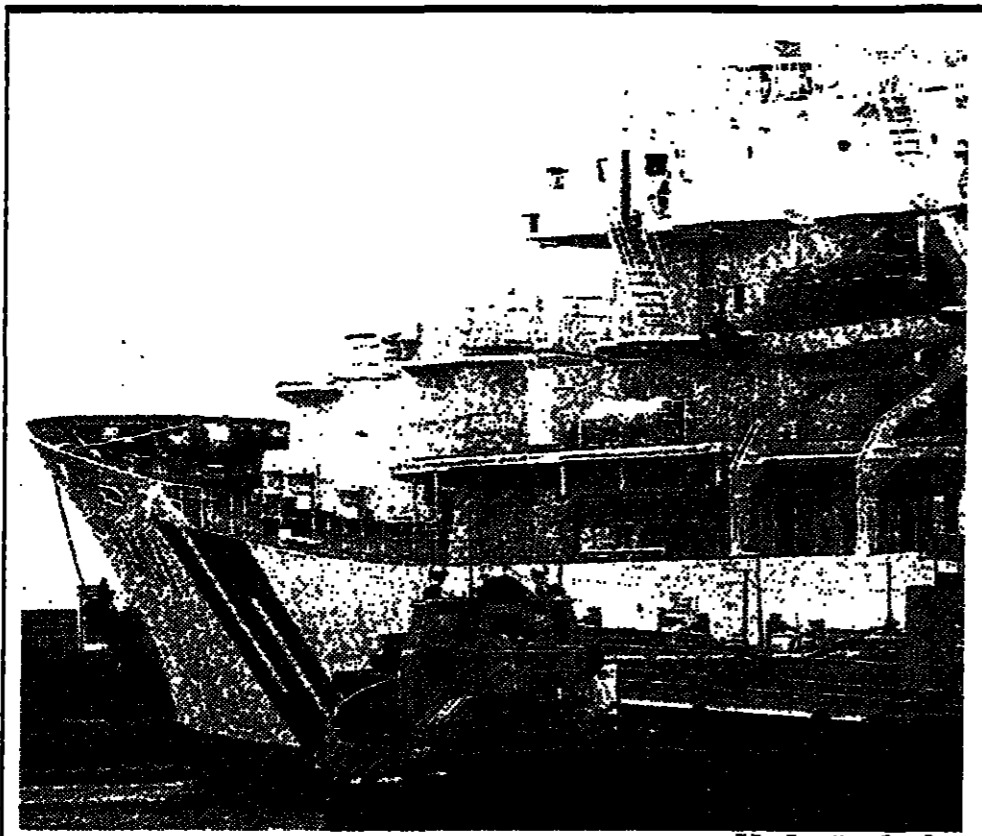
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Handwritten Arabic text: "سكانة من الاصل"



FILLING UP — A Japanese helicopter transport sailing into Brest, France for refueling. The ship is to accompany a vessel carrying plutonium from France to Japan later this month.

Britons Resist Imminent Opening of N-Fuel Plant

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune
Pressure is mounting in Britain against the world's largest nuclear reprocessing plant, which the government calls an economic imperative, but which environmentalists say is polluting and disaster-prone.

A public inquiry has been scheduled for later this month into an application by British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. to discharge radioactive waste products into the atmosphere and into the Irish Sea.

The massive £2.85 billion plant now stands idle. The debate over its inauguration was heightened last week by an emotional case in the High Court in London, in which two families are suing the company over cases of childhood cancer. The trial is expected to last six months and to cost £10 million. If the plaintiffs win their action, 40 other families have said they will sue.

The government's independent Inspectorate of Pollution unexpectedly ordered the company last month to halt work on the new Thermal Oxide Reprocessing Plant — known as THORP — pending an eight-week public consultation process on the emission of radioactive waste.

As a result, the commissioning of the plant at Sellafield in Cumbria in northwestern England has been pushed back until the new year. Once the plant is put into use, experts say, it will cost at least £750 million (\$1.2 billion) to decommission it.

Environmental organizations, such as Greenpeace or the local group Cumbrians

Opposed to a Radioactive Environment, are hoping to block the plant altogether. They say that the plant is environmentally unfriendly, because it will entail important increases of radioactive discharges, and that it threatens peace because it will add to the world stockpile of plutonium, a by-product of reprocessing.

Sellafield already reprocesses nuclear fuel

Environmentalists say that the plant will increase the amount of radioactive discharge, and that it threatens peace.

from Britain's aging Magnox reactors. The new plant, which stands higher than St. Paul's Cathedral, will take spent uranium from more modern, pressurized-water reactors in Britain, Germany, Japan and elsewhere, and turn it into reusable fuel, plus plutonium and a small residue of deadly high-level waste, which will be stored on the site. Because the uranium oxide fuel is more highly enriched and therefore more radioactive than the fuel from the Magnox reactors, it is correspondingly harder to reprocess.

Critics of the THORP facility say it would be safer and cheaper to store spent uranium fuel indefinitely, as is done in most countries including the United States, than to reprocess it.

A spokesman for British Nuclear Fuels, Harold Ashurst, said the plant was fully booked for the first 10 years, and could expect to make a profit of at least £50 million a year. The environmental groups argue that this is small recompense for the danger involved, and even some government experts have begun to question the economic rationale.

In the 1970s, an effort to process highly radioactive uranium fuel of the kind that will be handled by THORP resulted in a serious contamination accident. The building in which this occurred is still sealed. And in 1957, Windscale, part of the Sellafield complex, was the site of one of the world's most serious nuclear accidents, when one of two reactors caught fire. It remains sealed off, with nuclear material still active in the core.

Scientists for Greenpeace say that radioactive discharges — particularly of a gas called Krypton 85 — could have incalculable effects around the world. Mr. Ashurst said it is considered safer to release small quantities of the gas regularly, than to store it and risk a major escape. He said the radioactive discharges would have no effect on surrounding areas.

Residents contest this. In the neighboring town of Seascale, the local physician already

has seen several cases of childhood leukemia and cancers, he said, of the kind that most doctors only come across once or twice in a lifetime.

British Nuclear Fuels has always argued that the cluster of cancer cases is a statistical fluke. It says radiation in the plant is lower than the ordinary background level.

But a spokesman for the citizens group said Geiger counter measurements indicated hot spots in the region where radioactivity is 100 times higher than the background level. The spokesman said a serious fear is that radioactive particles pumped out to sea, particularly plutonium, are washed back to shore and then mingle with dust so that they are blown over a wide area.

The House of Commons Environment Committee several years ago described the environment around Sellafield as "an open store of long-lived radioactivity."

But in response to protests from residents in northwestern England and in Ireland, British Nuclear Fuels replies that the amount of radioactivity released into the Irish Sea is only a proportion of what is naturally there.

The company's repeated protestations that Sellafield presents no danger to the public have come under renewed questioning in the London court case. The families of two former plant workers are suing because of cancers suffered by their children. Plaintiffs' attorneys said the cancers could have resulted from higher-than-normal doses of radiation received by the children's fathers, one of whom has died of cancer.

Slovaks, Under Fire, Hold Firm on Dam

By Malcolm W. Browne

New York Times Service

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia — Bucking a storm of criticism and threats from several nations, the Slovak republic is digging in to defend its nationalistic energy policy — a policy that has diverted the Danube River and has apparently preserved two large nuclear reactors that many Western experts say should be dismantled.

As Hungary revives Slovakia in terms that once might have started a war, Slovak officials stand firm. Julius Binder, director of the Slovak water enterprise that has just completed a vast dam on the Danube at Gabčíkovo, is particularly harried.

"I've had phone calls from five government ministers this morning, and we're trying to deal with a case of sabotage that happened two days ago," he said. "And it's not even 9 A.M. yet."

"Right is on our side, and we intend to stand fast."

Slovakia is not yet sovereign; representatives of the Czech and Slovak republics have agreed that the federation will split on Jan. 1. But the republics' governments in Prague and Bratislava are already rushing to complete the details of their divorce.

Perhaps the thorniest interna-

tional problem that Slovakia faces stems from its determination to generate as much electricity as possible, both for domestic industry and to export to Western Europe. Much poorer than the Czech republic in almost all ways, Slovakia faces an uphill battle for economic survival, and the sale of electricity is crucial.

More than half of Slovakia's electricity is generated by its huge nuclear complex at Jaslovské Bohunice, where four Soviet-designed plants turn out 440 megawatts each. The Gabčíkovo dam, which sent its first brief jolt of power into Slovakia's grid in October, will generate some 720 megawatts.

Hungary is determined to fight the dam, despite the fact that when the project began in 1977, Hungary was an equal partner.

When opponents of Hungary's former Communist government came to power in 1989, they announced plans to end the Gabčíkovo project, which many Hungarians had come to regard as a symbol of high-handed Communist rule and Soviet domination.

Since 1989, Hungary has been joined by several international environmental groups that say the dam will destroy wildlife, flood valuable land and damage one of

Europe's largest underground water supplies.

Many Western nations take an equally dim view of Slovakia's nuclear power program.

Two of the plants at Bohunice are relatively new and are regarded by Western experts as fairly safe, despite their lack of sealed enclosures capable of confining radioactive material during an accident. But the other two lack even a substitute for such containment and have many other deficiencies.

Ivan Selin, director of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, has visited Bohunice. He said in a recent interview: "The old reactors really look Stalinist, old-fashioned and dirty. It's a sloppy place."

EC experts generally agree with Mr. Selin, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development has made credit to Slovakia conditional on closing down the old reactors, known as VVER-440/230s.

But Bohunice's director, Robert Gunis, said in an interview that Slovakia not only intended to continue operating the old pressurized-water reactors, but was seeking Western expertise and credits to modernize them.

An extensive tour of Bohunice disclosed antiquated video monitors and worn computer keyboards

(with Cyrillic letters) in the main control room, a bank of old-fashioned Soviet electrical relays in the fire-control station and other aging equipment. But the turbine and reactor halls looked much like their Western counterparts, except for the absence of containments, and elaborate safeguards to protect the 2,800 workers from radioactive contamination.

A new double apron of electrified fence was being installed, and soldiers with submachine guns patrolled the plant's perimeter, alert against nuclear terrorists or other threats.

The importance of security was shown in late October at the Gabčíkovo dam. As the finishing touches were put on the huge project, someone broke into the electronic system controlling the brand-new locks and destroyed two vital circuit boards, Mr. Binder said.

Whatever assaults it may face, the giant dam is finished, and ships traveling from the mouth of the Rhine at Rotterdam will soon move through its two locks on the way to the Black Sea.

Hungarian insistence on demolishing the dam notwithstanding, it would take a nuclear bomb to remove it, and the filthy, olive-drab Danube is already flowing through its new channel.

Swedes Oppose Joining EC, Survey Shows

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — More than half the people of Sweden are against their country's joining the European Community, a poll released Tuesday showed.

According to the survey, taken at the end of October, 53 percent of Swedish voters said they would vote against EC membership, up from 45 percent in the previous month. This is the highest level for the opposition camp since the private polling institute Sifo began asking the question three years ago, a Sifo official said.

Thirty percent were for membership, down from 35 percent at the end of September. The remaining 17 percent were undecided, compared with 21 percent in September.

There was a strong increase in the number of women against EC membership — 61 percent in contrast to 46 percent.

Sweden formally applied in July 1991 to join the European Community.

Hal Roach, Film Giant, Dies at 100, Made Laurel and Hardy Famous

By Peter B. Flint

New York Times Service

Hal Roach, the writer, producer and director who was a leader in shaping American film comedy, died of pneumonia Monday at his home in Bel Air, California. He was 100.

Mr. Roach helped make stars of Harold Lloyd, Will Rogers, Harry Langdon and Charley Chase. He introduced film audiences to the renowned team of Laurel and Hardy and created and shaped the inventive "Our Gang" comedies, a popular juvenile series.

The moviemaker won three Academy Awards, including an honorary one in 1934 for career achievement, and was given a special tribute at this year's Oscar ceremony. The other two were for shorts, "The Music Box," a 1931 Laurel and Hardy comedy about lugging a piano up a staircase, and "Bored of Education," 15 minutes of 1936 mischief and mayhem by the "Our Gang" chums.

As chief of Hal Roach Studios for nearly 40 years, Mr. Roach was the executive producer of nearly 1,000 movies. He occasionally directed, and he took part in the scripting and gag-writing for many



Mr. Roach made stars of Janet Gaynor and Mickey Rooney.

films. His 18-acre comedy factory in Culver City, California, was a legendary prep school for performers, including Janet Gaynor, Jean Harlow and Mickey Rooney, and directors such as Frank Capra, Leo McCarey and George Stevens.

Movies that Mr. Roach directed included "One Million B.C.," an innovative 1940 special-effects film. B.R. Cislter of The New York Times hailed it as "a masterpiece of imaginative fiction."

Mr. Roach co-wrote many of Harold Lloyd's thrilling stunt comedies, including the classic "Safety Last."

Karl W. Deutsch, 80, Political Scientist

NEW YORK (NYT) — Karl W. Deutsch, 80, a leading political scientist, died of cancer Saturday at his home in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was professor of government emeritus at Harvard University and a former president of the American Political Science Association.

Mr. Deutsch was an innovator in applying quantitative methods to social-science research and in assembling data on population movements, languages and international trade.

James Joseph Behrman, 82, the former Latin patriarch of Jerusalem, died Sunday during a visit there, the patriarchate has announced.

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سونا من النور

Tory Whips Work To Bring Party Into Line on EC



Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches
LONDON — British government leaders on Tuesday exerted strong pressure on Conservative rebels threatening to defeat Prime Minister John Major in a crucial parliamentary vote on the Maastricht Treaty on European Union.

His primary threat in the Wednesday night vote is from within his own Conservative Party.

Independent assessments placed at up to 30 the number of Conservatives who have vowed to cross over and vote with the Labor Party opposition, a mutiny that would test the fragile 21-seat Conservative majority in the House of Commons.

The Liberal Democrats, with 20 seats, have pledged to support the government on this issue.

In what was described as an impassioned plea to some 15 hard-core Tory rebels, Mr. Major is said to have argued that defeat of the bill would, among other things, cripple his ability to negotiate at the European Community summit meeting in Edinburgh Dec. 11-12.

Partly to assuage the Conservative dissidents, the government on Friday released the text of the bill it will introduce Wednesday, entirely eliminating the word "Maastricht."

The motion, now officially called the "European Communities Bill," is brief and vague. It states that it "recognizes that the United Kingdom should play a leading role in the development of the European Community to achieve a free-market Europe open to accession by other European democracies."

If Mr. Major loses on Wednesday, the government is expected to seek a quick confidence vote. Mr. Major, some of his colleagues say, might not win it.

The Conservative whips, who have enormous influence over the career prospects of their colleagues, were stepping up their campaign Tuesday to persuade the waverers.

Mr. Major, himself a former whip, was pressing a "charm offensive," meeting with groups of Conservative politicians, both rebels and pro-Europeans.

Both sides say they are confident of a narrow victory for their opposing positions. As few as half a dozen votes hold the key to victory.

Mr. Major has backed away from threats he made last month to call a general election or step down if party rebels block his attempts to get on with ratification of the Maastricht treaty.

Government officials, meanwhile, said Tuesday that Mr. Major would meet Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany on Nov. 11 in Britain.

Danish Plan Rejected

France and Spain on Tuesday ruled out changing the Maastricht treaty to meet Denmark's demands for a special status, Reuters reported from Paris.

Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain, speaking after talks in Paris with President Francois Mitterrand, said that Denmark's proposals for exemptions from key provisions required an unacceptable rewriting of the treaty.

The French European affairs minister, Elisabeth Guigou, said Tuesday that France would study Denmark's proposals, but she ruled out any renegotiation of the treaty provisions.

In Caribbean 'Utopia,' Time for Change

By Howard W. French
New York Times Service

GEORGETOWN, Guyana — In 1953, Winston Churchill moved to prevent the loss of Guyana, a rich land that Anthony Trollope once described as "the one and true utopia of the Caribbean," by sending to jail Cheddi Jagan, the colony's newly elected Marxist prime minister.

The United States later repeatedly joined efforts with Britain to deny office to Mr. Jagan, an unabashed Stalinist, who, tapping his people's hurts from slavery, and indentured servitude, was among the first leaders of the Third World to hoist a Marxist banner.

For Mr. Jagan, the wheels of history have turned slowly. But with the mighty British Empire a thing of the past, and a number of U.S. presidents having come and gone, the silver-haired 74-year-old returned to office as president last month after winning his country's first free elections in three decades.

If much has changed in the world in the time between Mr. Jagan's political emergence nearly half a century ago and his triumphant return, however, time often seems to have stood still in Guyana.

Since the West backed his supposedly more moderate former lieutenant, Forbes Burnham, allowing him to usher in independence in 1966, Guyana has receded into a long isolation and tense racial divisions.

Mr. Burnham, who died in 1985, quickly proved to be anything but moderate.

Leading a racially based party composed largely of the descendants of former African slaves, he espoused a communist-inspired ideology he called "cooperative socialism."

Detractors say it was a thin cover for a sluggish system of personality cult, graft, and cronyism.

Mr. Burnham was succeeded by Desmond Hoyte, his hand-picked prime minister from the governing People's National Congress. Though his party had long maintained itself in power by rigging a string of elections, diplomats say foreign and domestic economic pressure cornered Mr. Hoyte into accepting the internationally monitored vote this year.

Meanwhile, Guyana's wealth — from its reserves of bauxite, gold, diamonds, and timber to its agricultural potential, thought by some to be the greatest in South America — went untapped.

Unlike most Third World countries, whose populations are booming, Guyana has more people who flee the country's misery each year — mostly to the United States — than are born here.

Although it is 83,000 square miles (215,000 square kilometers)

in area, Guyana has a population of only 750,000.

If Guyana seems frozen in time, Mr. Jagan also professes to be much the same man philosophically that he was when his People's Progressive Party, then a Marxist-inspired alliance of Indians and blacks, overwhelmingly won the colonial elections in 1953.

He served as chief minister for six months until Britain, charging a "communist plot," suspended the constitution and installed an interim government.

While the sharp edges have been smoothed — in recent years he has quietly dropped the communist label — he clearly feels more vindicated than cheated by history.

"Had it not been for the Cold War, Guyana could have been a model country for what you might call socialism with a human face," Mr. Jagan said.

"Time and history are on our side. It will only take us longer now."

To solve a housing crisis in the crumbling capital, Georgetown, Mr. Jagan says workers organized

in cooperatives will be equipped with portable sawmills to carve out new settlements in the country's vast Amazonian wilderness.

Land must be distributed, and education must be universal and free, he says. A transportation crisis is to be eased by manufacturing bicycles.

Even as the world lines up new aid for Guyana, which was shunned by most donors until it held democratic elections, diplomats worry that what many describe as Mr. Jagan's dreamy unconventionalism could further slow the advancement of a country now poised for takeoff.

Others worry that deep divisions between a large black minority and the Asian Indian majority, of which Mr. Jagan has long been seen as the historic leader, could degenerate into ethnic violence.

Guyana's Indian majority is a legacy of British policy after 1833, when slavery was abolished and the colonists brought in indentured servants by the hundreds of thousands from India to work the territory's vast sugar plantations.

"This is the most racially divided society I've ever been in," said Dennis King, an international elections expert with the Carter Center at Emory University, in Georgia, who helped organize the country's vote.

Racial tensions briefly threatened to derail the elections after disturbances broke out in the capital and some provincial towns.

Already in Georgetown, where most of the black population is concentrated, each decision of the new government, from land distribution questions to moves aimed at clearing the sidewalks of vendors' stalls, has been examined through the polarizing filter of race.

In matters of race, too, however, Mr. Jagan, whose chief of staff, like several ministers, is black, expresses his own serene brand of optimism.

"We are concerned primarily about working people, and most working people are black," he said. "Eighty percent of the people of Guyana are poor, and, as we rise together, the cause for unrest will no longer be there."

AMERICAN TOPICS

Military and Families May Stay Put Longer

The nomadic existence of the U.S. military may be ending, the Los Angeles Times reports. As military budgets grow smaller, as overseas bases become fewer and as the range of weapons grows, military personnel and their families are expected to remain in the United States for longer periods and to serve at bases of their own choosing.

That will allow many of them for the first time to put down roots in their communities, observed Lieutenant General William H. Reno, who retired recently as the army's deputy chief of staff for personnel. He noted that soldiers, who now move virtually every three years, could in the future "literally pull a full career in one base with one excursion out" to a foreign country.

General John R. Galvin, who retired in June after a 30-year army career, half spent outside the United States, said, "Perhaps we've been too isolated."

Already there is an expression for the new phenomenon: home-steading. Some officers welcome the prospect, others do not. But most concede that frequent moves are costly in an era of tighter budgets, and can exact a

heavy emotional cost on families as well. That can mean fewer reenlistments and the expense of training replacements.

Short Takes

After high-definition television, high-definition compact discs. Or High Definition Compact Digital, as it is called by Pacific Microsonics Inc. of Berkeley, California. Compact discs, or CD's, have long been criticized for failing to produce the warm, rich, full sound of the best vinyl records. The reason is that CD's have a frequency of only 22,000 cycles a second; Pacific says its technique records up to a million cycles a second. The new system is compatible with ordinary CD players. Sony has been working on a similar system, but The New York Times reports, "One who has heard both found David's solution superior to Goliath's."

A federal district judge in Denver has struck down a 57-year-old U.S. law that prevents brewers from printing the alcoholic content of their beer on the labels. But Judge Zita Weinschenk upheld a statute that bans advertisements mentioning a brand's potency. The labeling ban dates to the end of Prohibition, when Congress was concerned that publicizing alcohol content would set off potency wars. That is still an issue. But today, a spokeswoman for the Coors brewery contends, consumers are more interested in lower-al-

cohol drinks, and want the labeling information to help them choose a milder beer. Most U.S. beer has from 3.2 to 3.9 percent alcohol.

Of the 2 million bushels of apples grown every year in Massachusetts, 60 percent are sold at retail right at the orchard. Many customers save money and have fun by picking their own. At orchards welcoming the public, said David Lynch, president of the state's fruit growers' association, "It has pretty much come to the point where you have to have doughnuts and caramel apples and pie. What people are really looking for is not a food bargain but a way to kill a Sunday afternoon. But it is also a good deal for the farmer."

When Shirley Booth, the stage and screen star who died last month at 94, was married to Herb Gardner, the radio actor, the two of them took an ocean cruise. Among the passengers was a stunning young woman who was traveling alone. When Miss Booth caught her spouse sneaking out of the young lady's cabin, so the story goes, he said, "Well, now you know, I'm a jewel thief."

Asked about this tale, Miss Booth laughed and said, "Not true. Herb made it up and thought it was so funny I understood he's telling it about his present wife."

Arthur Higbee

U.S. to Free 5 of 24 Malaysians Seized in Boston

New York Times Service

BOSTON — Five of 24 Malaysians jailed without criminal charges last month by federal immigration officials will be allowed to return home as soon as arrangements can be made, a judge has ruled, but the fate of the 19 others was unclear.

The 19 Malaysians remained entangled in a legal case against their tour guide who is charged with smuggling two people into the country.

In a hearing on Monday in federal district court, an assistant U.S. attorney, Carole Schwartz, suggested that the remaining group

may have to remain in jail or in the Boston area at their own expense until the trial of the guide, Choong Cheo-kheong, because they may be needed as witnesses.

Some defense lawyers said they were led to believe that their clients would be allowed to leave the country after making videotaped depositions in the case this week. But at a hearing Monday, Ms. Schwartz said that because Mr. Choong's lawyer had refused to agree to allow the videotapes as evidence in the trial, the witnesses might have to stay until the end of the case.

The 24 Malaysians were detained by immi-

gration officials on Oct. 21 after an inspector became concerned about possible visa violations, defense lawyers said. Some of the lawyers, who say they are outraged by the detentions, also said their clients were jailed for more than eight days without being appointed counsel.

While the Immigration and Naturalization Service has powers to detain aliens indefinitely, it is supposed to provide detainees with access to consular officials and lawyers if requested, the lawyers said. The issue of whether the delay in appointing counsel was improper was to be taken up at another hearing.



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CREATING THE RIGHT CHEMISTRY **AKZO**

A Secrecy-Shrouded U.S. Spy Agency Shivers in the Spotlight

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For more than 30 years it was the government's golden agency, with seemingly limitless budgets and a mandate to develop the nation's most dazzling spy technology.

But few people outside Washington even knew about it. So secret was the agency, hidden in the Pentagon, that even its name and very existence were classified information until six weeks ago.

No more. The National Reconnaissance Office, which develops and operates America's spy satellites, is coming in from the cold to a not-so-warm welcome.

The agency's primary mission, to give Washington space-based eyes and ears to monitor the Soviet government and military, has largely vanished. Its budget is suddenly shrinking and its staff is blinking hard as it steps gingerly into the spotlight in the greater openness encouraged by the director of central intelligence, Robert M. Gates.

Other government agencies are pressuring it to share information it has long kept to itself — data that could help them monitor climate or aid drug enforcement.

The changes have sent tremors through the intelligence establishment, the Pentagon and a small cluster of private companies that have relied on the agency to pay

for some of the country's most exotic research.

The financial shock for aerospace giants like TRW, Lockheed, Boeing and Hughes Aircraft may be modest, but the threat to elite research operations is seen as a potentially serious blow to America's ability to produce state-of-the-art electronics and optics.

The reconnaissance office itself is disguised in the air force organization and budget, its top officials known as "black hats" because their jobs are hidden in the so-called black, or secret, recesses of Pentagon operations.

Supervision is shared by the secretary of defense and the director of central intelligence.

Congress, in cutting the \$30 billion intelligence budget by about 8 percent for the fiscal year that started Oct. 1, singled out the reconnaissance office's \$6 billion budget for the largest reductions.

The intelligence budget is handled by Congress in secret, with most of it embedded in the Pentagon budget.

No less important to the future of the agency is the recommendation that its satellite program be reorganized. A classified study prepared last summer for Mr. Gates also proposed eliminating one of the electronic eavesdropping satellites now in orbit.

A CIA spokesman, Peter Earnest, said

a 13-member panel headed by R. James Woolsey, a senior arms negotiator in the Bush administration, was directed to examine ways to "streamline, consolidate, reduce or enhance" the reconnaissance office's programs with a minimal effect on intelligence collection.

Mr. Woolsey's recommendations were

Other arms of government are pressuring the agency to share data that could help monitor climate or aid drug enforcement.

"well received" in late August, Mr. Earnest said, but he gave no details.

What is happening to the reconnaissance office illustrates the pains felt by other agencies like the CIA and the National Security Agency, as they are forced to rethink their missions, cut their spending, turn their technology to new targets and operate more in the open.

The intelligence establishment's security worries in the post-cold war world are likely to focus on the illegal spread of missiles and nuclear and chemical weap-

ons, drug smuggling and arms-control violations.

Since its establishment on Aug. 25, 1960, after an American U-2 spy plane was shot down over the Soviet Union, the reconnaissance office has been one of the government's most secretive agencies. Its main offices are in room 4C-956 behind locked double doors at the Pentagon.

Typically, the office has been headed by a senior civilian air force official in charge of research or space programs, and only last month did the Pentagon officially acknowledge that the reconnaissance office was part of his job. The current director is Martin C. Faga, a 51-year-old former satellite specialist at the CIA.

The agency's job is to develop and operate picture-taking and electronic eavesdropping satellites. The National Security Agency analyzes the electronic transmissions; the CIA and several military offices review the digital photographs the satellites send back.

Despite the disclosure last month, the reconnaissance office continues to shroud itself in secrecy. Industry analysts estimate the agency's \$6 billion annual budget is the second-largest in the intelligence community, behind that of the National Security Agency.

Mr. Faga conceded in a recent interview that his office was experiencing

pangs, trying to balance its traditional mission with the kind of openness that Mr. Gates has urged and which led to the official disclosure of the reconnaissance agency.

"The perfect world is where we have all the information and he, whoever, the adversary is in this context, has none and knows nothing about what we know," Mr. Faga said.

When asked exactly what new requests policymakers were demanding of his agency and how that affected satellite deployment, Mr. Faga paused for about 10 seconds before finally answering, "It's just hard to answer that because of classification."

But there is a growing clamor from the Environmental Protection Agency, the Interior Department and scores of scientists inside and outside the government for more information that could help mapmakers, climate experts, environmental planners and narcotics agents.

The administration is forming a group of private and government scientists to review secret information and help officials determine how broadly to share it.

"We're spending a lot of money on these satellites," said John E. Pike, the director of space policy for the Federation of American Scientists. "They need to be looking for creative ways to make this more widely useful for the country."

WORLD BRIEFS

Kenya Sets Elections for Dec. 7

NAIROBI (Reuters) — Kenya will hold its first multiparty elections in 26 years on Dec. 7, Kenyan television reported Tuesday. The report, monitored by the BBC, said the head of the Kenyan electoral commission had announced the election date.

The naming of the day ends weeks of speculation and hints by President Daniel arap Moi. As president, Mr. Moi selects the election day, although the commission makes the formal announcement. Mr. Moi has said the choice of the date was his "secret weapon" to fight off an opposition challenge to end his 13-year rule.

Mr. Moi faces a fragmented and squabbling opposition whose disarray enhances the chances of his ruling Kenya African National Union. There are about 10 opposition groups but only three are considered likely to pose any challenge: the Democratic Party of former Vice President Mwai Kibaki and the two wings of the divided Forum for the Restoration of Democracy.

Cambodia Wants to Deploy Troops

BANGKOK (NYT) — The Cambodian government called Tuesday for the United Nations to abandon a disarmament plan for Cambodia so government troops could return to the field to battle Khmer Rouge guerrillas, who have refused to disarm.

The government also said that the Khmer Rouge, the Maoist-inspired rebels who are the most powerful of three guerrilla groups to join in a United Nations peace settlement, should be expelled from the Supreme National Council. The council was established to assist the United Nations in bringing about a lasting peace in Cambodia after its nearly 13-year civil war.

A government spokesman, Khieu Khanarith, said in Phnom Penh that the government wanted the United Nations to declare an official end to the disarmament phase of the peace process. "We want troops that have been cajoled to go back to their positions," he said. UN officials in Phnom Penh had no immediate comment on the request.

Sofia Sentences Ex-Chief to 10 Years

SOFIA (AP) — Georgi Atanasov, the country's former Communist prime minister, was convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to 10 years in prison by the Supreme Court on Tuesday.

Mr. Atanasov, 59, the last leader under the Todor Zhivkov, had been charged with misappropriating about \$8,000 allocated to a charity fund for orphans. A co-defendant, former Economics Minister Stoyan Ovcharov, 50, was sentenced to nine years. Mr. Atanasov, who was arrested in April, has maintained his innocence, saying he and Mr. Ovcharov were victims of a political trial.

Mr. Atanasov was the latest of a string of former officials sentenced for economic crimes committed during the Communist era. Mr. Zhivkov, who was overthrown in 1989, was sentenced in September to seven years for embezzling some \$85,000.

Court Lifts Hurdle to Honecker Trial

BERLIN (AFP) — The Federal Court of Justice, Germany's supreme legal authority, lifted the final obstacle Tuesday to the trial of the former East German leader, Erich Honecker.

In a ruling that effectively confirmed the appropriateness of the manslaughter charges against Mr. Honecker, the court upheld 9- and 18-month sentences against two East German border guards who shot and killed a fugitive at the Berlin Wall in 1984. The court ruled that the guards had "committed the gravest possible violation of human rights" by firing at an unarmed fugitive.

Mr. Honecker, 80, who has liver cancer, and five other members of the former East Germany's Supreme Defense Council go on trial Nov. 12 on charges that they committed manslaughter by ordering border guards to open fire on East Germans who tried to flee to the West.

France Delays a Defense Agreement

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — France has delayed approval of an agreement among nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on setting up more formal links between the alliance and the Western European Union, diplomats said Tuesday.

They said all 16 allies had agreed in principle last week on how to set up formal links between the two organizations, including exchanges of documents and coordination of meetings, to help manage European security.

The agreement follows months of arguments between those who fear that trans-Atlantic ties that are at the heart of NATO could be weakened if the Western European Union undercut it, and those who want more independent European defenses. But France, which strongly favors an independent European defense, asked for a delay Tuesday in final approval of the agreement, saying it wanted more time to consider all the details.

North Rebuffs Seoul's Hot-Line Idea

SEOUL (Reuters) — North Korea on Tuesday rejected South Korean proposals for talks on establishing a military hot line and arranging exchange visits by war-divided families, a Seoul spokesman said.

The spokesman for the South-North Dialogue Office said North Korea refused to accept the South's talks schedule until Seoul canceled war games scheduled for next year with U.S. troops. Seoul and Washington announced last month that a new round of Team Spirit exercises would be carried out next spring. The exercise was canceled this year after the two Koreas signed a nonaggression pact in December.

North Korea has threatened to call off all dialogue and contact with Seoul if the South resumes military exercises with the United States. The South retaliated by saying there would be no economic cooperation with Pyongyang unless it apologized for a spy ring that the South said it had uncovered, and accepted Seoul's demand for mutual nuclear inspections.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Austrian Airlines has begun twice-weekly flights from Vienna to Timisoara, Romania, near the Yugoslav border, effectively providing travelers with a way around the United Nations embargo against Belgrade. Sources in Belgrade said hotels have arranged for buses to run to Timisoara, 160 kilometers away, timed to ferry air passengers. (Reuters)

The Faeroe Islands has opened its first over-the-counter liquor store. Until now, islanders had to order liquor and wine from Denmark, subject to a ration of 12 bottles every three months. (Reuters)

Angola Truce Holds Despite Some Clashes

LUANDA, Angola — Government and rebel forces reportedly clashed outside Luanda on Tuesday, but the capital was generally quiet under a UN-sponsored truce after days of bloodshed that killed as many as 1,000 people.

Among those reportedly killed were the UNITA rebels' second in command and a nephew of Jonas Savimbi, the rebel leader.

People ventured out in Luanda for the first time since battles erupted in the city Saturday. But tensions remained high, and many people feared that the country was headed for renewed civil war after a year under a peace accord.

The police used an overnight curfew to disperse armed bands that had carried out a brutal house-to-house manhunt for members of Mr. Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

The United Nations and Portugal continued behind-the-scenes efforts with UNITA and the governing Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, to try to cement a fragile cease-fire. Portuguese officials said.

The two parties are holding secret negotiations to exchange prisoners, "as a sign of good faith," the officials added.

Portuguese officials confirmed reports that two top UNITA officials — the movement's vice president, Jeremias Chitunda, and Salupeto Pena, Mr. Savimbi's nephew and right-hand man — had been killed, apparently while trying to flee the capital.

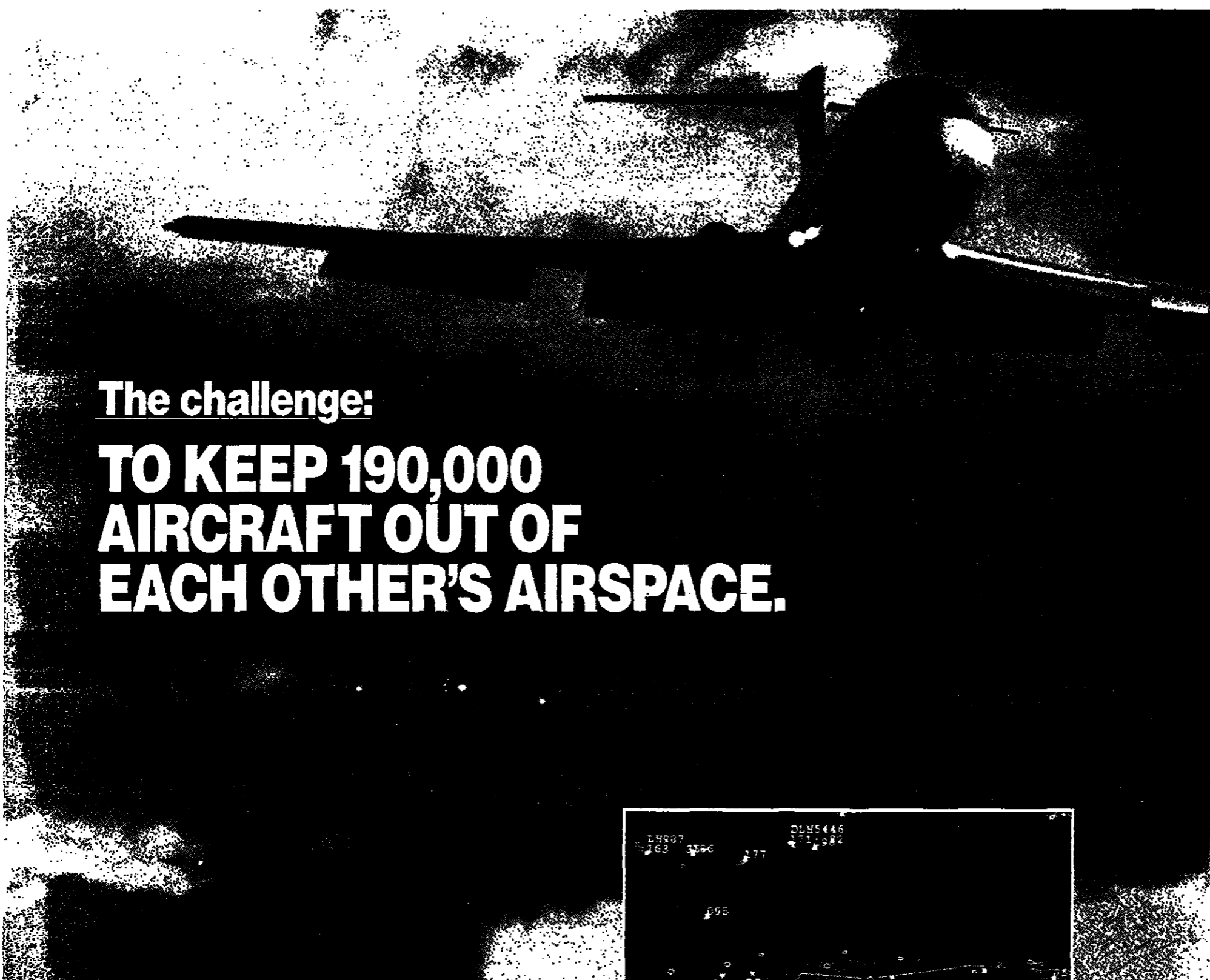
Witnesses said Tuesday that a convoy of military vehicles moved out of Luanda toward northeastern Bengo Province, where UNITA rebels were reported last week to have massed 7,000 soldiers.

Some fighting was reported in the towns of Viana and Caxito just outside the capital, and shooting was occasionally heard in the city's sprawling shantytowns.

In a statement, the government army said 14 top UNITA officers had been captured during fighting in the capital, in which bands of armed civilians joined with government police units against UNITA.

According to state radio, UNITA leaders might be traded for three senior government officials seized by UNITA last week.

The recent problems began after UNITA ran second in the ruling party in the parliamentary elections, and Mr. Savimbi trailed the incumbent, Eduardo dos Santos, in the presidential race. Although United Nations observers deemed the balloting generally free and fair, Mr. Savimbi charged that the vote was rigged.



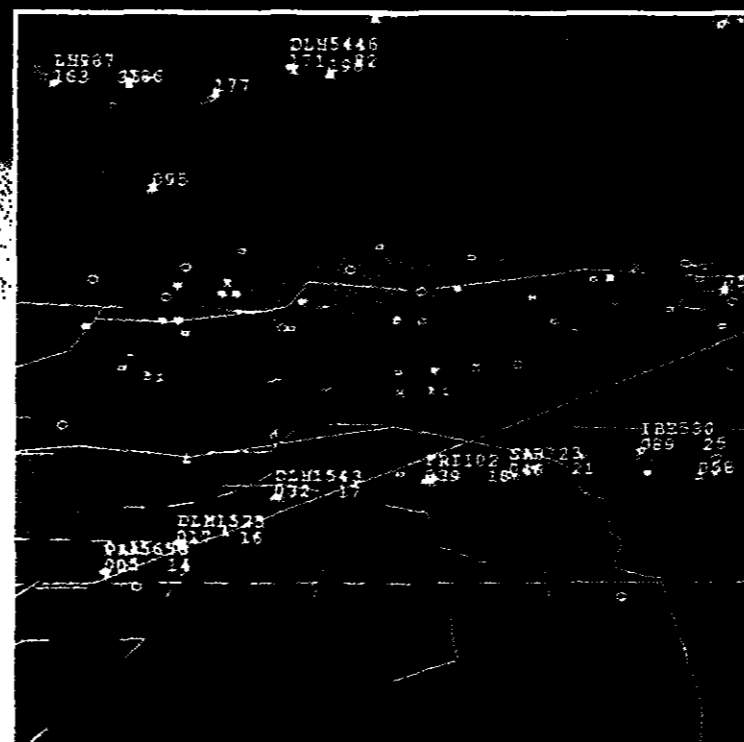
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سنة من العمل

UN Plea to Croatia: Reopen Doors to Bosnian Refugees

By Chuck Sudetic
New York Times Service
TOMISLAVGRAD, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The United Nations refugee relief agency appealed Tuesday to Croatia's government to open its borders to thousands of displaced people who amassed here after fleeing Serbian forces last week during the fall of Jajce.

"These people are definitely fleeing for their lives," Ron Redmond, spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, said at a press conference in Geneva. "We believe they deserve entry."

Between 20,000 and 25,000 people, mostly women, children and the elderly, walked 40 kilometers (25 miles) over high mountains from Jajce to Travnik. Doctors here estimated that at least 30 people died during the trip.

[In Belgrade, Serbian nationalists failed to force a vote of no-confidence in Prime Minister Milan Panic through the federal

parliament on Tuesday, Reuters reported Tuesday. Deputies in the parliament's upper house voted, 18 to 17, against endorsing the no-confidence vote passed by the lower house Monday. The approval of both houses was necessary for Mr. Panic's removal.]

Croatia's government shut its border three months ago to Bosnians who do not have relatives in Croatia or visas for foreign countries.

"The world that now asks us to accept them has not distinguished itself in offering us help," Croatia's president, Franjo Tudjman, said Tuesday at a press conference in Zagreb.

Before closing the frontier, Croatia admitted about 600,000 refugees from the fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

On Monday, the head of Croatia's office for refugees and displaced persons said that Croatia could admit no more Bosnians because it had nowhere to put them.

"There is absolutely no possibility of Croatia accepting any more refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina," said Adalbert Radic, an official of the United Nations refugee relief agency's office in the Croatian city of Split, Fabrizio Hochschild, said. "We don't have an exact number for the refugees who've gathered on the border, but it's in the thousands. People are tricking across despite the government's tough stand."

A surgeon, Dr. Ben Markin, said: "With my own eyes I saw how people were killed while they fled. One motor was hit with a shell and seven dead bodies were pulled from it."

Hundreds of refugees slept overnight in corridors in an unheated Red Cross shelter in a Posenje school.

Nevenko Lucic, a Croat who has spent five days on the road, slept in a car Monday night with his wife and four children.

"When we got back from the border they told us there was no more room," Mr. Lucic said. "We have to wait here until we can get messages to our relatives abroad."

Kata Rancic, 66, a Croat from a village above Jajce, said she and her husband had walked most of the way to the Croatian border.

"Why will no foreign countries accept us?" sobbed a Muslim Slav woman who refused to give her name. "They refuse to give us weapons to defend ourselves. Now my husband and my sister have been killed."

"I would be willing to go anywhere," she said.



A Bosnian Croat placing a candle at the grave of a relative on Tuesday.

HARASS: Europeans Start to Flirt With the Problem

(Continued from page 1)

that flirtation and sensuality are part of the spice of life and should not be renounced.

"Complaints about the way a woman looks are not generally considered bad taste here," said Cora Mira, who is in charge of women's affairs in Spain's largest labor group. "If a woman were offended by compliments, she'd have a hard time claiming harassment. It's an accepted part of our culture."

Perhaps unsurprisingly, it is also in the south, where the peccadilloes of politicians are not matters of state and rarely even topics of gossip, that occasional sex scandals involving public figures in the United States have caused most amusement and puzzlement.

Yet, just as concerns about sexual equality were imported from across the Atlantic two decades ago, Europe's new debate about sexual harassment also has its roots in the United States and, particularly, in the publicity surrounding the charges leveled last year against Judge Clarence Thomas. Many European men thought it oddly American that his nomination to the Supreme Court should be threatened by assertions that he had sexually harassed a former associate, Anita F. Hill. Some even suggested that feminism was running amok.

But the case also prompted governments, labor unions, women's organizations, and employers' associations in Europe to look more closely at the problem, and they

found that no less than in the United States, many women felt they were victims of sexual harassment in the workplace.

"Widening awareness has a lot to do with the Thomas case," said Denise Kingsmill, a London barrister who often handles sex-discrimination cases. "Ten years ago, it was difficult to explain to people what sexual harassment was and whether it existed. Now I discuss the many subtle ways that harassment occurs."

Purificación Gutiérrez López, head of the Women's Institute in Spain, said the problem has always existed. "But the fact that it is now recognized and talked about means we have started dealing with it," she said. "So far, though, Spanish women are only just beginning to understand that sexual harassment is an offense."

European experts say there is often a gray area in workplace relationships — off-color jokes, recounting of sexual fantasies, discussion of pornography, insistent invitations — that many men do not regard as sexual harassment and some employers do not consider meriting disciplinary action.

The EC code describes sexual harassment as "unwanted conduct of a sexual nature or other conduct based on sex affecting the dignity of women and men at work, including unwelcome physical, verbal, or nonverbal conduct."

In practice, though, while some countries have specific legislation addressing, say, the offer of a pro-

motion in exchange for sexual relations, others are now interpreting existing laws to cover sexual harassment.

In northern Europe, where the concept of women's rights is more deeply entrenched, governments and trade unions have set up special offices to receive complaints. The German minister for women and youth, Angela Merkel, has proposed more severe punishment — including loss of pay — for offenders.

Courts and ombudsmen in many countries are increasingly ruling in favor of women when cases come to trial, even though most are settled out of court. Michael Rubinstein, an American who edits the Equal Opportunities Review in London, said that on average half the complaints brought by women in Britain are sustained. "Tribunals here tend to believe people who claim to have been harassed," he said. "In many cases in the United States, the question is asked: Did she provoke it?"

Penalties in Britain are limited by law to £10,000 (\$16,000). But the Industrial Tribunal can also recommend suspension or transfer of an offender, and a woman employed by the London Fire Brigade recently won the equivalent of \$40,000 in damages when she brought a case of criminal assault for verbal and physical abuse of a sexual nature by colleagues.

There are also signs that women in Italy, as elsewhere, are tired of being the targets of gratuitous sexual allusions.

ALLIES: The Stockholders

(Continued from page 1)

that boards have allowed entrenched management to stay in place at troubled companies.

And momentum continues to build. Directors at Westinghouse Electric Corp., International Business Machines Corp. and Sears, Roebuck & Co. have been feeling the heat.

A Stanford University law professor, Joseph A. Grundfest, a former member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, soon will release a study showing that, as many have suspected, an active board boosts stock value. At the troubled companies he looked at, shareholders gained billions of dollars when boards once perceived to be passive took action. Mr. Grundfest said.

The California Public Employees' Retirement System, the nation's largest public pension fund and a pioneer of shareholder activism, might reduce the number of companies it invests in to several hundred from more than 1,500, said the fund's general counsel, Richard H. Koppes. The goal is to create a portfolio small enough that officials of the fund can get to know each company so they can become knowledgeable allies with management.

Even Austin P. Sullivan Jr., a spokesman for General Mills Inc., a company whose chairman and chief executive officer has crusaded against stockholder activism, has been embracing the notion of sharing information with the former enemy.

"It's foolish not to talk to investors," he said recently. "If you build credibility over time," he said, institutional shareholders will "stick with you," even in downturns.

In the past, Mr. Sullivan has argued that large institutional investors are short-term owners interested only in a company's immediate horizon, not its long-term health. But shareholder activists have long disputed that view.

"In fact, our members hold their stock for a longer period of time on average" — seven years — "than the average CEO stays in office," said Anne Hansen, deputy director of the Council of Institutional Investors. The council represents 70 of the largest American pension funds, which control more than \$400 billion.

Rostock Apologizes For Insult to Jews

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROSTOCK, Germany — The East German city of Rostock, whose reputation has been tarnished by rightist riots, apologized to Jews on Tuesday for a city official's suggestion that the true homeland of German Jews was Israel.

"In the name of the city government, I ask for forgiveness for these offending remarks," said Mayor Manfred-Klaus Killmann.

After visiting the scene of anti-foreigner violence in Rostock on Monday, Ignatz Bubis, a German Jewish community leader, was asked by a local Christian Democratic Union official whether his real home was in Israel, not Germany.

The official, Karl-Heinz Schmidt, resigned after being fiercely criticized for the remarks.

"Schmidt implied that Jews have no home in Germany and belong instead in Israel," Mr. Killmann said. He added that the people of Rostock "put great value on Jewish life reviving" within the city.

Mr. Killmann also criticized what he said was the news media's portrayal of Rostock as a xenophobic city, following rightist mob attacks in August on hostels for foreign asylum-seekers.

"I have the feeling we're being made the scapegoat for all of Germany," he said, noting that rightist violence had occurred regularly in many other towns in recent months.

Mr. Bubis said Tuesday that Jews in Germany often heard insensitive remarks like the one made by Mr. Schmidt.

been vandalized in the last six weeks.

In further violence, neo-Nazis attacked an asylum hostel at Hertziedt, in Eastern Germany, for the second time in three nights.

The police also banned a rally planned by neo-Nazis at Halbe, south of Berlin, where as many as 2,000 sympathizers were expected to attend.

Support for Italian Jews
Prime Minister Giuliano Amato of Italy expressed solidarity Tuesday with Italian Jews and said that criminal acts against them would not be tolerated. The Associated Press reported from Rome.

He and his colleagues also showed that light at many times the intensity of ordinary indoor lighting could suppress the release of melatonin from the pineal gland.

The new studies by Dr. Lewy and his colleagues show that melatonin gives cues to the biological clock independent of those given by light and with the opposite effect.

For example, while exposure to sunlight in the late afternoon can prolong a person's period of wakefulness, a dose of melatonin at that time can pull forward the sleep phase of the body's cycle by making the person believe it is dusk outside, even though the sun is still shining.

Now Dr. Lewy and others are testing the ability of a melatonin pill, with or without the aid of sunlight, to get out-of-whack circadian rhythms back on track.

For example, in a study conducted several years ago by Dr. Josephine Arendt, an endocrinologist at the University of Surrey in England, melatonin pills were shown to cut in half the symptoms of jet lag among 61 people.

War Claims Last Victim at Sarajevo Zoo

REUTERS
SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The last animal in Sarajevo's zoo, a brown bear, has died of starvation.

"We took him some bread, an apple, last Wednesday, but he was too weak to eat them," said Pal Takac, a zoo worker.

"He died the next day."

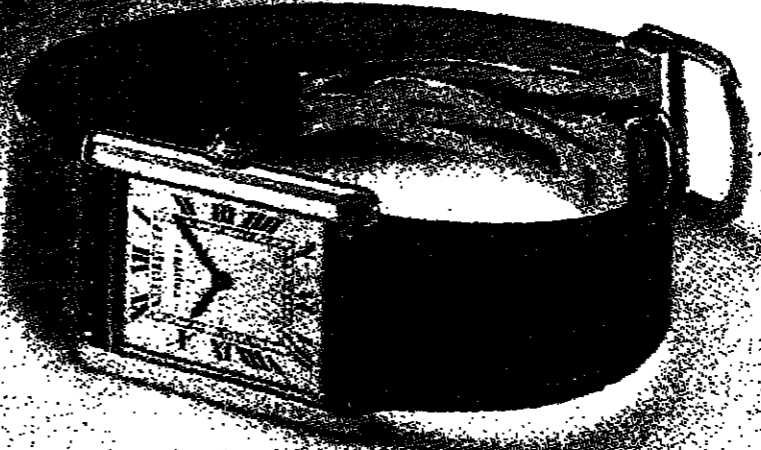
"I was sad to see him die after all these months, but at least his suffering is over."

The bear survived longer than any other animal in captivity at the zoo in the Bosnian capital, which has been under siege for seven months, by eating two other bears that shared its cage.

The cage is just 100 meters from Serbian forces and has been exposed to regular sniper and mortar fire. "We tried to feed the bear as often as we could, but when the leaves fell from the trees it was nearly impossible because the snipers could see us easily," Mr. Takac said. One zookeeper was shot dead and another wounded while attempting to feed the animals.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Diplomacy for Bosnia

On the ground in Yugoslavia the killing and the "ethnic cleansing" go on. The war trembles on the brink of further escalation in Kosovo and Macedonia. Winter threatens to multiply already vast human suffering. This week's new acts of Serbian political defiance sharpen the conflict. But in Geneva an exercise in desperation diplomacy is still unfolding.

Term Limits Are Wrong

Contempt for politicians has reached the point in America where proposals to limit terms seem as high as 75 percent in some polls. But the surface allure is deceptive. Term limits actually make matters worse.

Plutonium on the Seas

Worldwide commerce in plutonium is not a reassuring prospect. A ship is about to sail from France to Japan carrying in tightly sealed casks a ton of it, most of it to be used as fuel for an experimental breeder reactor.

Other Comment

Five Steps for Bosnia

Last Thursday the [Los Angeles] Times ran a story by Stanley Meisels with the sickening headline "Muslims Face Extinction." He was reporting on a major official report by Tadeusz Mazowiecki, former prime minister of Poland, to the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva.

sanctions now imposed on Serbia. These actions should be accompanied by a clear declaration that neither nation, if expanded, will ever enjoy U.S. diplomatic recognition.

Dear Mrs. Bush, I'm afraid I'm going to vote for Mr. Clinton. But I did want to write and say that I was sorry.



A Kitchen That Ought To Close

By Anna Quindlen NEW YORK — In the beginning was the word on the street, and the word was that people were hungry. That was 10 years ago. Holy Apostles Soup Kitchen in New York City served 35 lunches the first day.

The United Nations Needs to Do Better in Somalia

By Malcolm Fraser MOGADISHU, Somalia — The United Nations recently adopted a 100-day plan designed to get a great deal more humanitarian aid into Somalia. The program is welcome but the UN approach is unbalanced.

It's Time the World Had a Force for Peacemaking

By Paul Y. Hammond PITTSBURGH — If the world is serious about halting death and destruction such as we see in Bosnia and Somalia, it has to go beyond polite notions of peacemaking — feeding and caring for people and monitoring cease-fires. It must set up a peacemaking force that can impose order in a violent neighborhood and maintain it until the local political situation is resolved.

No, We Journalists Aren't Irrelevant

By Dan Rather NEW YORK — More often than not, Richard Harwood is on target. But, guided by a French editor's criticism, he suggests that news television can bring us stories as they happen almost anywhere in the world, there appears to be nothing left for journalists to do.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Independent Surge WASHINGTON — The leaders of the two parties contending for the Presidency are closing up their lines. The speechmaking and torchlight processions are very nearly over. What puzzles and also brightens the party managers on both sides is the enormously increased registration.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELL, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • REGINALD DALE, Economic and Financial Editor

سنة من التحرير

OPINION

It's Over, So What Did We Learn?

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — A strange thing happened to the presidential campaign of 1992 on the way to election day. The November surprise is that the campaign turned out to be unlike so many others that were only strings of clichés and epithets strung together like sausages, giving people nothing to think about except the bellyache. The 1992 campaign gave Americans some nutrition — insights into our national self.

It told us something about the condition of our political system — on the whole, good. It also told us something about the condition of our national conscience — on the whole not so good. This certainly pops out now that the campaign is over. The old lumbering American political system that we are instructed so often to despise produced exactly the right Republican and Democrat to face each other this year.

ON MY MIND

George Bush was the essential Republican candidate. Nobody else would have served the country — not the fright-masks of the far right nor any of the intellectual conservatives smoother and better spoken than he. With President Bush on the ticket, Americans who had cast the majority vote for him had to review not only his decisions but their own. They could not run from it.

But Americans who voted for George Bush in 1988 and decided to vote for Bill Clinton or Ross Perot in 1992 could not in fairness say it was because the president had changed or betrayed them. They voted against Mr. Bush because so many could suddenly picture themselves unemployed, or begging banks for business credit, or in bankruptcy court — themselves, not somebody else.

So what they wanted in 1992 was what they scorned in 1988 — more and more government involvement to give them success when needed. Mr. Clinton talked of the new Democratic Party, but he also could convey the sense of warmth and ward that was the strength of the old Democratic Party. That link made him precisely the right choice to run against President Bush among the few Democrats with guts enough to run.

stamped himself canceled as a choice, a hope or a trolley car. He is bad news. So there is something else we Americans can spot about ourselves as we examine the campaign: the American fantasy that the world will go away if we close our emotions real tight.

While we Americans have been too busy to notice, Russia has been teetering on the verge of economic collapse. Communist China has been building its conventional and nuclear power and shipping excess stock to Middle Eastern dictators. German Nazis have been having a great time beating foreigners as thousands cheer, a war is going on in Europe, and African governments and gunmen are starving their own people to death in numbers known only to the God we assume is keeping statistics, although we cannot be sure.

Trouble is, we cannot blame the candidates alone. They would have talked plenty about starving Somalis and butchered Bosnians and tortured Chinese if Americans showed enough concern. Also, they would have talked a lot more about such matters as the riots in Los Angeles and whether we have dealt with all the conditions that led to them, as we swore up and down we would when the city was burning and we were so afraid. Maybe the candidates even would have told us how we can stuff family values into children of the streets who don't happen to have families.



From Here On, Breakfast Is Going to Be Different

By Garrison Keillor

ST. PAUL, Minnesota — My wife thinks it is barbaric to read a newspaper at the breakfast table and I tell her that I need a newspaper at the table, as a shield against the truth, but starting Thursday morning I intend to reform. The great campaign of '92 is history. The champions have struck their poses: Bill Clinton as Youth, The Spirit of Tomorrow, and Ross Perot as The Man Who Means Bidness, and George

realize how much election news and blather I was taking in and how addicted I was to it. Over there, people were absorbed by the politics of the Maastricht treaty and I pretended to be vitally interested, too, but European politics is a dull shoving match compared to the duel of an American election.

MEANWHILE

Bush as Not The Worst President There Ever Was. And any voter with a mind made theirs up, and I did, too. I like my guy and have for a long time and was anxious to vote for him and get him off my mind and think more about middle age, which I am in the thick of, and eat breakfast in peace. I've read and heard too much about the election and retained too little and meanwhile have turned 50, a deep chasm. The age of 49 is part of your 40s, which about the 30s, from which you can catch a glimpse of youth, but 50 leads in one direction, toward 65.

British papers doled out little squibs about the election, but because Brits care only about the carnival aspects of American life, Ross Perot got most of the ink; in Copenhagen, Politiken, the leading newspaper, was even stingier. So I suffered through New York Times withdrawal, aching for the two and three pages daily about the race and which horse said what, like an alcoholic trying to subsist on rum cake. And then, after a week, I recovered.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Land of the Poor

Since coming to Germany in September, I have been asked repeatedly why the United States, as a prosperous country, allows its less fortunate people to sink deeper and deeper into poverty and hopelessness. Why, many Germans wonder, can't the United States succeed in building the sort of social welfare network that typifies most West European states? Why do Americans elect political leaders who tolerate the increasing impoverishment of a growing minority? In Germany, political parties everywhere along the ideological spectrum operate on the twin assumptions that the state carries responsibility for protecting the economically vulnerable and that economic growth is compatible with the preservation, and even extension, of social benefits. Indeed, this guiding principle undergirded the transformation of Germany from a mountain of rubble to a highly productive, export-driven economy in the 1950s and 60s.

Further, most Americans ungrudgingly pay taxes to maintain the armed forces. Whence this unwillingness to employ government resources on behalf of the unemployed and the homeless? Why prepare for myriad military contingencies abroad when poverty at home turns our larger urban areas into war zones? Only by challenging the neo-conservative taboo of government intervention on behalf of the disenfranchised will the United States begin to live up to its reputation as a land of opportunity.

Bernard G. Janzen, Bonn.

Universal Declaration should be upheld. It is perhaps coincidental that Jusuf Wamidj, who advocates the indigenization of human rights, come from a country with a notorious human rights record. Indonesian rights activists have strongly criticized views like Mr. Wamidj's.

Albert E. Fry, Geneva.

Not by Hormones Alone

Regarding "A Hormonal Explanation for Women's New Power" (Meanwhile, Oct. 22): By explaining women's advancement as the result of hormonal changes, Helen E. Fisher minimizes the hard work, education, initiative and motivation that have contributed to their success.

Ms. Fisher neglects to explain the achievements of another group of women in politics, academics and the professions who work, produce and lead. An argument that women can attain political power only when free of their menstrual cycles furthers male stereotypes that women in power have striven to break.

Dina R. Hellerstein, Geneva.

Bigotry and Morality

Regarding "Can a Vote Legalize Hate? Oregon Testing It on Gays" (Opinion, Oct. 29): Anna Quindlen can't distinguish between two vastly different types of people. On one hand are extreme bigots who hate several groups of people, including homosexuals. On the other, there is a large number of Americans who are not bigots or "homophobic" but are convinced that homosexuality is immoral and should not be encouraged by the government any more than adultery or other immoral behavior.

I have friends who are homosexuals. I do not hate them; as a matter of fact I love them. I love them enough to tell them that homosexual behavior is self-destructive and enslaving.

The Oregon vote is not about bigotry, it's about morality. Discouraging immoral behavior is not bigotry, and encouraging immoral behavior is not compassion.

Scott Petersen, Massy, France.

Leave the Taiga Alone

Regarding "Get Together and Defend the Taiga" (Opinion, Oct. 29): Tom Brokaw may be an excellent network news anchor, but his views on the taiga sound like environmental neo-colonialism. If the residents of Europe, Canada and the United States had been restricted to using their forest lands for eco-tourism, most of us would still be living in caves, and the "NBC Nightly News" would come via carrier pigeon. On second thought, maybe that's not such a bad idea.

The Russians should be free to use

Rights Are Universal

Regarding "Asia, Too, Should Have a Human Rights Forum" (Opinion, Oct. 20) by Jusuf Wamidj:

Ever since the Nonaligned Movement's summit meeting took place in Jakarta, high-placed Indonesians (and other officials of the Association of South East Asian Nations, or ASEAN) have been propagating the concept of different values in different parts of the world, and therefore different concepts of human rights. This is a setback.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is not particularly Western at all. Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, it is still the most authoritative statement on human rights. In any stage of economic development and regardless of political system, the

The UN and Trusteeship

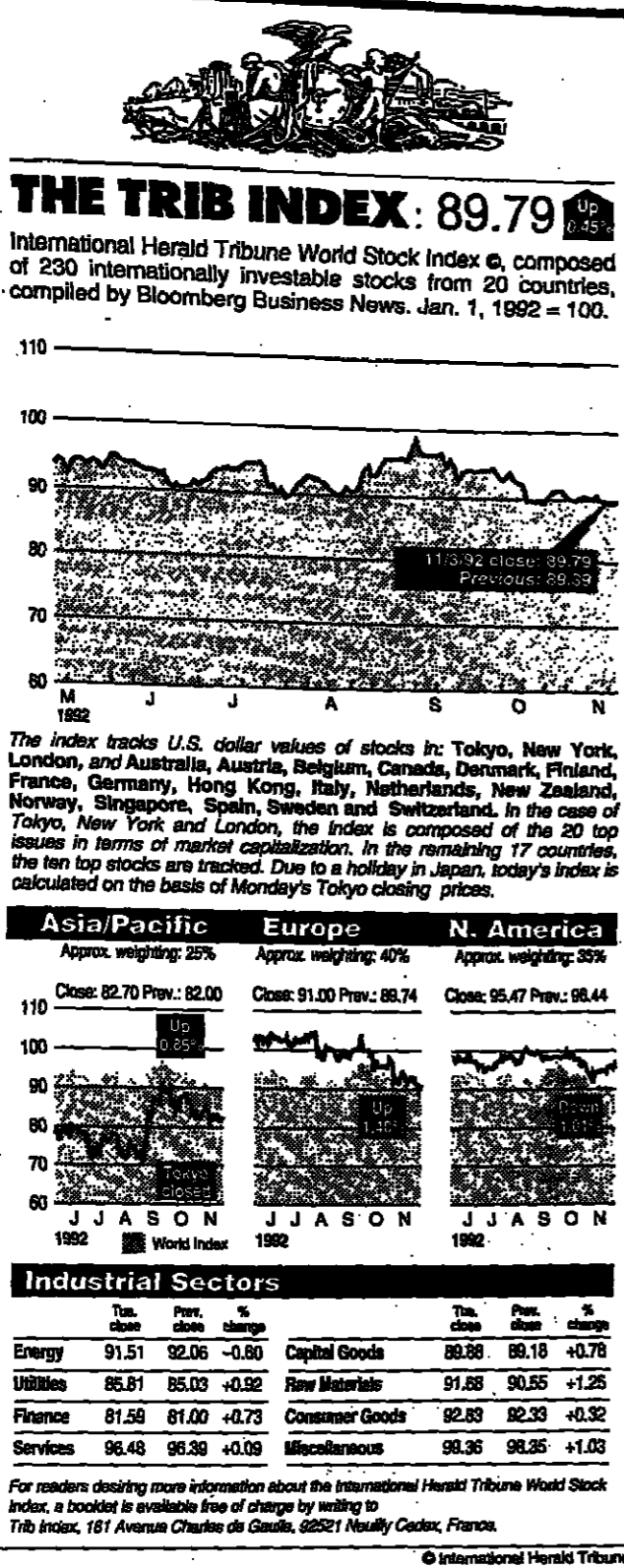
Regarding "UN Trusteeship to Halt the Barbarism" (Opinion, Oct. 10):

Charles Krauthammer ignores the fact that the southern part of Somalia was under United Nations trusteeship from 1950 until 1960 when, merged with the northern part, it became independent. In preparing for trusteeship, UN civil servants got their shoes dirty in Somalia, as they do now in that dangerous place. A handful of veteran UN officials know a great deal about trusteeship. It is unlikely that their conclusions would coincide with Mr. Krauthammer's simplifications.

Leon Gordenker, Grijskerke, Netherlands.

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Germans Set Terms For Rates

Bundesbank Cites Deficits, Wages

LEIPZIG, Germany — The Bundesbank on Tuesday set a string of conditions for further cuts in domestic interest rates and said it would not allow its monetary policy to be dictated by markets.

The Bundesbank president, Helmut Schlesinger, told reporters in Leipzig that lower rates depended on success in cutting public-sector deficits, on the level of wage deals in the 1993 pay round and on raising in money growth.

His deputy, Hans Tietmeyer, said at a news conference in Hamburg that the Bundesbank aimed to keep short-term German money-market rates below 9 percent. But Mr. Tietmeyer also said: "We will not allow ourselves to be pushed in one direction or the other by market expectations."

Mr. Schlesinger's remarks were interpreted on some markets as meaning further cuts in official Bundesbank interest rates may be further away than market analysts had initially expected. (Page 12)

The Bundesbank cut official interest rates in September in the midst of the European currency crisis, trimming the Lombard rate to 9.50 from 9.75 percent and the discount rate to 8.25 from 8.75 percent. Since then, money market rates have fallen more strongly than the officials rate.

Both officials were speaking at events to mark the election of new vice presidents to two regional German central banks.

Mr. Schlesinger declined to make any forecasts about when, if or how much German interest rates could be lowered. But he said inflation was still a problem and insisted that German interest rates were not extremely high.

Mr. Schlesinger saw signs that 1993 wage increases would be lower than in 1992, when they were clearly too high. "We can no longer afford to make mistakes of this kind," he said.

East German Women Miss Working

By Brandon Mitchner

FRANKFURT — When Germany's Federal Labor Office presents the latest data on unemployment on Wednesday, one statistic that is sure to show no change for the better is the disproportionately high number of East German women losing jobs.

Under socialism in Eastern Germany, 90 percent of women once worked, because the goal of gender equality was more actively pursued than in the West, and because productivity there was much lower than in the West. Without the resources to modernize factories and without women's efforts, many industries would have found it impossible to meet output targets.

Now the unemployment rate among women is now more than twice as large as for men, adding a particularly bitter twist to the normal bitterness associated with gender inequality.

The percentage of West German unemployed who are women has remained steady in recent months around 46 percent, but the ratio in Eastern Germany is around 65 percent, analysts said, and rising.

Despite countermeasures, the number of women in the Eastern German work force "of necessity will continue to decline," said Roland Schütz, a spokesman for the labor office in Nuremberg.

The average employment rate for women in Western industrial nations, and the rate in Western Germany, is around 55 percent, he said.

"If a personnel chief has the choice between hiring a man and a woman, he often says, 'Let's take the man and let the woman stay home with the children,'" Mr. Schütz said. "In principle that kind of consideration isn't allowed, of course, but as many women will tell you equality in the labor market is still far from being a reality."

It is easier to assert your rights in a boom than in a recession," he added.

The German Federation of Chambers of Commerce, meanwhile, on Tuesday predicted unemployment in Eastern Germany, which has been hit by the collapse of traditional markets in Eastern Europe and recession in the West, would continue to rise, but more slowly than in the past.

International expected the number of Eastern German jobs to have fallen by 20,000 in October, after declining by 38,000 in September. Many of the formerly gainful, however, are not entering jobless employment but rather switching to government-funded training programs, retiring early and working shortened shifts. Actual unemployment is therefore much higher.

The Bundesbank president, Helmut Schlesinger, speaking Tuesday at the opening of a new regional central bank in Leipzig, called on unions to exercise wage restraint in upcoming contract negotiations in order to help stabilize employment and inflation. Germany, and especially Eastern Germany, "cannot afford" big wage raises any more, news services quoted him as saying.

Indeed, Gesamtmetall, which bargains on behalf of metals-industry employers in contract talks, said Monday that a planned 26 percent wage rise next April would jeopardize the existence of many East German companies, whose revenues are not rising nearly as fast as their personnel costs.

Women always bear the brunt of layoffs in Eastern Germany, and afterwards have a harder time than men finding new jobs, notwithstanding the use of special case workers for women, according to the German labor office.

Unsurprisingly, surveys show that East German women are less satisfied with market economies than their male neighbors. A recent poll found only 33 percent of women thought their lot had improved after unification, while 46 percent of men said they were better off now.

Chief among the reasons Mr. Schütz cited for the growing rate of unemployment among East German women:

- Part-time jobs, which more women than men favor, are often the first to be eliminated in corporate cost-cutting drives.
- Unemployed men are increasingly competing for jobs in sectors traditionally dominated by women in Eastern Germany, including banking, the postal service and public transportation.
- Quotas for female trainees in many East German companies were eliminated after unification.

Leading Indicators Decline Slightly

U.S. Data Show More of the Same Sluggish Activity

By Lawrence Malkin

NEW YORK — The U.S. government's chief forecasting gauge slipped again in September, the Commerce Department said on Tuesday, indicating that the economy is still recovering slowly and is not necessarily heading downward again.

The decline in the index of leading indicators was 0.3 percent, the same as in August, following a minuscule 0.1 percent rise in July.

"It's just more of the same sluggish recovery," said David Cohen of MMS International. "There are large numbers of currents. On net, the economy is not heading down, but a drag from structural adjustments is impeding the buildup of momentum."

Six of the 11 indicators that compose the index were negative, and they reflected shortcomings in the productive economy — lower commodity prices, a shorter workweek, a smaller order backlog, more claims for unemployment insurance, gloomier consumer expectations and fewer plant-and-equipment orders.

The five positive indicators represented mainly expectations or financial measures — more building permits, slower vendor deliveries, more consumer goods orders, an expanded money supply and higher stock-market prices.

The index has lost some of its credibility as the U.S. economy has undergone structural change during the past decade, and more recent figures show at least some support for the current slow rate of growth.

New unemployment claims have fallen during the past three weeks, the money supply seems to be growing as bank loans pick up from record lows and the housing market is improving.

Realism Tempers Investment Plans

Agence France-Press

BERLIN — The decision by Mercedes-Benz to shelve a \$650 million truck project in Eastern Germany is only one of several major blows to investment in the economically stricken former communist region.

Economic researchers and government officials say some investors who were swept up in the rush into Eastern Germany in 1990 are now trimming their plans. Others who were initially interested are now going to Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland, where labor costs and bureaucracy are less intimidating.

"The patriotic fever that propelled German investors to head east after monetary union has now cooled to realism," said Jürgen Müller, of the German Institute for Economic Research in Berlin.

Underlining the shift in mood only two years after the euphoria of unification, the Federation of German Chambers of Commerce reported Tuesday that German bosses are more pessimistic than at any time in the past 10 years and fear a 1930s-style recession.

many, pointing to wages that are now nearly two-thirds of Western German levels, although the region's productivity is only one-third as high.

Investors are also deterred by uncertainty and red tape that is tying up property ownership, the federation said. More than 2.5 million claims have been filed for restoration of land or buildings that were expropriated by the communists.

Officials in the five Eastern German states insist that many prestige projects, involving billions of Deutsche marks, are going ahead. Among them is a car assembly plant at Eisenach, Thuringia, that was opened last month by Opel, the German subsidiary of General Motors Corp.

But there is widespread dismay at Mercedes-Benz's plan to postpone indefinitely its plan to build the truck plant at Abensdorf, south of Berlin, which would have had a huge effect in creating jobs.

The Berliner Morgenpost daily said Tuesday, "The withdrawal of such blue-chip companies must be feared as a signal for others to drop investment in former East Germany."

The Stuttgarter Zeitung said, "Other companies are now bound to revise their projects in the East."

And there are other doubters among giant Western German companies.

Krupp Stahl AG is backing off from plans to take over Eastern Germany's biggest steelworks, a huge complex at Eisenhüttenstadt on the Polish border, despite offers of help from Bonn and the state of Brandenburg.

Holtzmann AG last week pulled out of a plan to build a paper plant in Wolfen, the heart of Eastern Germany's unemployment-ridden chemicals region. "It is a hard blow for the region," said a spokesman for the union IG Chemie. "The hopes of thousands have evaporated."

FAG Kugelfischer Georg Schäfer will close a large East Berlin steel mill that it had bought in a bid to move into the markets in former communist "internal" countries. "All the orders we signed with the former Soviet Union were suddenly canceled overnight, and the market in Western Europe is already saturated," a company spokesman said.

MEDIA MARKETS

Tallying the TV Networks: And the Winners Are ...

By Bill Carter
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Among American television networks vying for political advertising revenue, the returns are in. The winners include ABC, NBC and CNN; the loser is CBS. The intense interest in this year's presidential election has many more people watching television news and talk shows, and has generated far more revenues from political commercials than any network executive expected before the year began.

The benefits of the additional interest in the race have not been equally distributed. The political coverage has produced some clear winners, including NBC's "Today" show, which has regained its position as the highest-rated of the network morning shows; CNN's "Larry King Live," which became the candidates' favorite television rendezvous, and the ABC network in general, which dominated the ratings for the debates and solidified its standing as viewers' favorite for news.

On the down side, CBS lost some ratings for its news coverage and some revenue, thanks to debates' taking place during the recent baseball playoffs and World Series and the network's own decision on how it would sell advertising time this fall.

ABC had an advantage in political revenue. Including the last round of political commercials Monday night, ABC will take in just over \$24 million from political ads, six times the amount the network had projected it would receive. That compares with \$15 million at NBC, \$14 million at CBS and just over \$1 million on Fox.

Far less money was spent on cable channels, but even there revenue was unexpectedly high. A spokeswoman for the Turner networks, which include CNN, said his organization considered its more than \$1 million in political ad revenue a significant success.

For the networks, the most pleasant surprise was Ross Perot and his well-heeled campaign, which he conducted almost exclusively on television. He set standards for the purchase of half-hour and full-hour political infomercials, as the jargon goes, and added greatly to the totals for 30- and 60-second political commercials.

An ABC spokesman said another important factor was the Bush campaign's desperate straits during September. "When Bush was

For the networks, the most pleasant surprise was Perot.

See TV, Page 13

EC Farm Chief Hopeful Of Quick Deal With U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The EC farm commissioner, Ray MacSharry, said Tuesday he was "hopeful" of striking a deal with the United States over agricultural subsidies, a spokesman for the EC Commission said.

"I am hopeful of a deal tonight," the spokesman quoted Mr. MacSharry as saying from Chicago by telephone.

Mr. MacSharry has been meeting since Sunday in Chicago with the U.S. agriculture secretary, Edward Madigan, in a bid to resolve the dispute over EC subsidies for oilseeds and clear the way for a deal on farm trade.

The EC farm chief was quoted as saying: "There is a deal in the making. All the elements are there. But until they all come together I cannot say with certainty that it will be done."

If no agreement is reached soon, the U.S. side is expected to impose tariffs of about \$1 billion on a variety of EC goods.

Earlier, a U.S. Agriculture Department spokesman, Roger Rumminger, said that the two officials were discussing a plan containing "interesting ideas" to defuse the oilseeds dispute.

"The talks are alive, they are still going on," Mr. Rumminger said. He added that both sides were discussing an offer that was "an amalgamation" of previous proposals.

In Brussels, a senior EC trade negotiator said Tuesday that the Community had prepared a list of countermeasures it would impose if the United States slapped punitive tariffs on European products.

The negotiator, Hugo Paesens, did not say what measures would be taken, but other EC officials said duties likely would be imposed on U.S. farm products.

The U.S.-EC dispute has brought to the brink of collapse the Uruguay Round, an ambitious effort to revamp the world trading system being held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Mr. Rumminger said Agriculture Minister John Gummer of Britain had arrived in Chicago on Monday and was conferring with the EC group, but was not taking part in the direct negotiations.

Britain now holds the Community's rotating presidency. Mr. Gummer has been closely following the talks, but it is highly unusual for the farm minister of a member nation to be present as the bargaining takes place.

Britain has taken the lead in the Community in putting pressure on France to agree to an early settlement of the dispute.

The United States has demanded that the Europeans agree to cut their rising production of oilseeds, which include soybeans, from 11.4 million metric tons this year to between 7 million and 9 million metric tons.

(Reuters, AP)

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Gross Rates									
	S	C	D.M.	F.P.	L.S.	D.F.	S.P.	Yen	CS
Amersterdam	170	2785	1251	3222	8338	1232	1481	1205	1497
Brussels	56.0	87	2671	4072	4287	1232	1481	1205	1497
Frankfurt	1285	1214	2487	3222	8338	1232	1481	1205	1497
London (3)	1285	1214	2487	3222	8338	1232	1481	1205	1497
Hamburg	11735	12118	7127	2487	3222	8338	1232	1481	1205
Paris	1285	1214	2487	3222	8338	1232	1481	1205	1497
Stockholm	1285	1214	2487	3222	8338	1232	1481	1205	1497
Geneva	1285	1214	2487	3222	8338	1232	1481	1205	1497
Tokyo	1285	1214	2487	3222	8338	1232	1481	1205	1497
Hong Kong	1285	1214	2487	3222	8338	1232	1481	1205	1497
London (4)	1285	1214	2487	3222	8338	1232	1481	1205	1497
London (5)	1285	1214	2487	3222	8338	1232	1481	1205	1497
London (6)	1285	1214	2487	3222	8338	1232	1481	1205	1497
London (7)	1285	1214	2487	3222	8338	1232	1481	1205	1497
London (8)	1285	1214	2487	3222	8338	1232	1481	1205	1497
London (9)	1285	1214	2487	3222	8338	1232	1481	1205	1497
London (10)	1285	1214	2487	3222	8338	1232	1481	1205	1497
London (11)	1285	1214	2487	3222	8338	1232	1481	1205	1497
London (12)	1285	1214	2487	3222	8338	1232	1481	1205	1497
London (13)	1285	1214	2487	3222	8338	1232	1481	1205	1497
London (14)	1285	1214	2487	3222	8338	1232	1481	1205	1497
London (15)	1285	1214	2487	3222	8338	1232	1481	1205	1497
London (16)	1285	1214	2487	3222	8338	1232	1481	1205	1497
London (17)	1285	1214	2487	3222	8338	1232	1481	1205	1497
London (18)	1285	1214	2487	3222	8338	1232	1481	1205	1497
London (19)	1285	1214	2487	3222	8338	1232	1481	1205	1497
London (20)	1285	1214	2487	3222	8338	1232	1481	1205	1497

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MARKET DIARY

Drop in Oil Issues Drags Stocks Down

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks declined Tuesday, led by a slump in international oil issues and jitters tied to the presidential election.

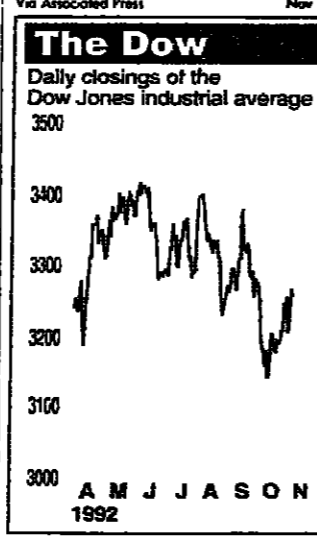
N.Y. Stocks

about 210 million shares changing hands on the Big Board. Investors were convinced Bill Clinton would win the election, but "everybody's waiting for the results," said James Andrews, first vice president in equity trading at Janney Montgomery Scott.

nationalists are calling for the resignation of President Boris N. Yeltsin. "The next U.S. president, probably Clinton, will be faced with a heap of problems in Russia," Mr. Ciardullo said.

N.Y. Stocks

about 210 million shares changing hands on the Big Board. Investors were convinced Bill Clinton would win the election, but "everybody's waiting for the results," said James Andrews, first vice president in equity trading at Janney Montgomery Scott.



The Dow Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average 3500

NYSE Most Actives

Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists active stocks like Goldstar, SRI, IBM, etc.

AMEX Most Actives

Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists active stocks like Inco, Amgen, etc.

NYSE Diary

Table with columns: Close, Prev. Lists market indicators like Advanced, Declined, etc.

Amex Diary

Table with columns: Close, Prev. Lists market indicators for Amex.

NASDAQ Diary

Table with columns: Close, Prev. Lists market indicators for NASDAQ.

Dow Jones Averages

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists various indices like Industrials, Finance, etc.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists S&P indices like Industrials, Finance, etc.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists NASDAQ indices like Composite, Finance, etc.

AMEX Stock Index

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists AMEX indices like Composite, Finance, etc.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table with columns: Close, Chg. Lists bond averages like 30 Bonds, 100 Bonds, etc.

Market Sales

Table with columns: NYSE 4 min. volume, NYSE adv. close, etc.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table with columns: Buy, Sell, Short. Lists odd-lot trading statistics.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table with columns: Strike, Call, Put, etc. Lists S&P 100 index options.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table with columns: Close, High, Low, Prev. Close, Chg. Lists European futures like Food, Metals, etc.

Food

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists food futures like Soybeans, etc.

Metals

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists metal futures like Aluminum, etc.

Financial

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists financial futures like 3-Month Sterling, etc.

Industrials

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. Lists industrial futures like Gasoil, etc.

Grains

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. Lists grain futures like Wheat, etc.

Metals

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. Lists metal futures like Copper, etc.

Livestock

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. Lists livestock futures like Cattle, etc.

Financial

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. Lists financial futures like US Treasury, etc.

Travelers Posts Loss for 3d Quarter

HARTFORD, Connecticut (Bloomberg) — Travelers Group reported Tuesday a third-quarter loss of \$356 million, which it attributed to \$442 million in hurricane losses and restructuring charges.

Westinghouse Board Backs Chief

PITTSBURGH (Reuters) — Westinghouse Electric Corp., prompted by speculation that its board might be the next to overthrow top management, has issued a statement to employees expressing the board's confidence in its chairman and chief executive, Paul Lego.

Santa Fe Unit Sells Some of Its Assets

SCHAUMBURG, Illinois (Reuters) — A subsidiary of Santa Fe Pacific Corp., Santa Fe Railway, agreed definitively with southern California transportation agencies that will pay interests in 340 miles (550 kilometers) of rail lines and additional property.

Unisys Expects Gain for First Quarter

BLUE BELL, Pennsylvania (Bloomberg) — Unisys Corp., which made a financial comeback this year, said Tuesday it expected two major accounting changes to result in a net gain of at least \$175 million for the 1993 first quarter.

Berlitz and Fukutake Rework Deal

PRINCETON, New Jersey (Bloomberg) — Berlitz International Inc. said Tuesday that because its third-quarter preliminary results were lower than expected, its proposed merger partner, Fukutake Publishing Co., wanted to restructure the terms of their deal.

For the Record

CalFed Inc., the savings and loan, reported a \$42.2 million third-quarter loss Tuesday and announced a restructuring deal with leading bondholders to allow it to forgo a \$158 million debt payment.

Dollar Ends Mixed In Nervous Trading

NEW YORK — The dollar ended mixed Tuesday in jittery trading as traders awaited the results of the U.S. presidential election.

The dollar dropped a penny and nearly 2 yen on rumors that Roger Altman, a Clinton adviser, wanted to see the dollar weaken to 100 yen.

Foreign Exchange

utterly erroneous and said that all he wanted was a stable dollar. "It just shows how nervous the market is," said one U.S. bank dealer. "After all, people have invested a lot of faith in Clinton by buying dollars, and they want to be rewarded for it."

was in enough doubt to have sidelined many would-be fund buyers. Analysts said the dollar came under some early selling pressure after the Bundesbank president, Helmut Schlesinger, said that further cuts in interest rates depended on trimming the budget deficit and on 1993 pay bargaining.

Mr. Schlesinger also said that growth in the German money supply was too high and had to slow before rates could be cut. "He's laying out a hell of a lot of conditions," one currency trader said.

The dollar ended at 1.5670 Deutsche marks, up slightly from 1.5645 DM on Monday, and at 122.45 yen, down from 123.57 yen.

Mr. Clinton went into the election with a lead in opinion polls, and many market watchers believe his victory has already been priced into the dollar.

But others are not so sure. Adrián Cunningham, economic adviser at BankAmerica, said the outcome

EQUAL: German Women's Place?

(Continued from first finance page) making it harder for them to find employment in industry. A good example of the personal sacrifices East German women are willing to make in order to find employment is the experience of two mail-order companies, Otto and Quelle. Both companies, which traditionally employ more women than men, but in workers from all over Eastern Germany to compensate for a dearth of local labor, a spokeswoman for Quelle said.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Large table listing world stock markets with columns for market name, index, and change. Includes Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Madrid, Sao Paulo, Zurich, Toronto, Montreal, Paris, Sydney, and others.

Market Closed

The stock market in Tokyo was closed Tuesday for a holiday.

Table listing various commodities and futures markets with columns for item, price, and change. Includes Coffee, Cocoa, Sugar, and other goods.

U.S. FUTURES

Table listing U.S. futures markets with columns for item, price, and change. Includes various indices, bonds, and commodities.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Table listing U.S. market indicators and indices with columns for item, price, and change. Includes NYSE, Amex, NASDAQ, and various commodity indices.

AMEX

Tuesday's Closing Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Table of AMEX stock prices including columns for stock name, price, and change. Includes sub-sections A, B, and C.

Table of international stock prices with columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table of international stock prices with columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table of international stock prices with columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table of international stock prices with columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table of international stock prices with columns for stock name, price, and change.

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Table of NYSE stock prices including columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table of NYSE stock prices including columns for stock name, price, and change.

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Herald Tribune
Republics Allow Formation of

South Korea Shipbuilders Sight a Boom

SEOUL — South Korea's shipbuilders are expected to have record high net income this year, due to a large number of backlogged orders and stabilized labor relations, company officials said Tuesday.

Kuala Lumpur Tackles Glut Developers Hit by Freeze on High-Rises

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia's property sector, which already was expected to deteriorate in 1993, has been shaken by a sudden freeze on high-rise condominiums and offices in the capital, analysts said Tuesday.

posals and hundreds of related services will incur losses." This will make it too costly, he said, for developers to shift to low-cost units.

Guangzhou Firm To Sell Stock in H.K.

HONG KONG — An enterprise owned by the municipal government of the southern Chinese city of Guangzhou is to seek a listing on the Hong Kong stock exchange for a new real estate subsidiary, company officials said on Tuesday.

Taiwan to Permit Limited Direct China Investment

TAIPEI — Taiwan gave initial approval to a plan that would allow companies to invest up to \$1 million directly in China without setting up subsidiaries in third countries, an Economics Ministry official said Tuesday.

Investor's Asia table with columns for Exchange, Index, Tuesday Close, Prev. Close, and % Change. Includes data for Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo, Sydney, and others.

Very briefly:

- Daewoo Corp. said three of its subsidiaries would buy General Motors Corp.'s stake in Daewoo Motors Co. by the end of 1994.
- Dairy Farm International Holdings Ltd. said the establishment of a joint venture with Nestle SA to make and distribute ice cream and chilled products in Hong Kong and China should be completed on Thursday.

Thai Airways Earnings Plunged in Quarter

BANGKOK — Thai Airways International, Thailand's flag carrier, announced Tuesday a 66 percent plunge in profit for the three months ended Sept. 30.

Territory's Land Fund Has \$4 Billion in Assets

HONG KONG — A fund administered by China for Hong Kong's post-1997 government had net assets of \$3.72 billion dollars (as of \$4.32 billion) by March 31, the fund's management said Tuesday.

Large table titled 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS' with columns for fund names, currencies, and dates. Includes sub-sections like 'Other Funds' and 'For investment information'.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

OBSERVER

Gabby Talker Tells All

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Dr. Harold J. Liverworth, world-famous expert, makes some startling confessions in his newest book, "Stop My Head Before It Talks Again."

"I was greed and vanity that made me a talking head," his book begins. Before conquering these vices, the doctor was talking on as many as eight television shows every Sunday.

Worse, he began nursing homicidal fantasies involving competitive talking heads like Sam Donaldson and George Will of David Brinkley's Sunday show and Bob Novak, the all-purpose talking head.

"I hated it that Sam could talk louder, longer and raspier than I," writes the doctor. "I hated it that George could talk more aphoristically than I. And I hated it that Bob could not only talk more meaningfully than I, but could also look twice as terrifying as I."

These professional jealousies arose from the fact that Dr. Liverworth was a respected talking head years before his rivals were anything more than obscure Washington salon talkers.

He had been a frequent guest on "Ask the Experts," a 1953 TV panel show that talked to parents about adolescent children. "It was easy work in those days," he writes, "since most teenagers did not yet carry handguns. As a result, experts didn't have to worry about being gunned down if they said children who failed Latin might justifiably be forbidden to use the family Buick on Saturday night."

The current book, Dr. Liverworth's 113th, is the first in which he has tackled the confession form. Previously he has confined himself to scientific, technological, sociological, horticultural, psychological, medical, family and automotive-and-watch-repair themes, which are his chief areas of expertise.

He tells us, in fact, that he was putting the finishing touches on a new self-help text titled "Coping With Post-Carjacking Grief," when President Bush's attack on talking heads knocked carjacking out of the headlines.

The doctor told this reporter, "I had always wanted to write a great

confession, as lofty as the confession of St. Augustine yet animated with the up-to-date zest for triviality which suffuses the confessions of Jerry Lewis and Shelley Winters."

He had started two or three confession books, but put them aside. The usual ingredients — hundreds of shamelessly squalid pages about being reduced to the gutter by gin and drugs, thousands of salacious anecdotes of adultery and fornication with celebrities recognizable by the "Entertainment Tonight" audience — "just didn't work for me," said Dr. Liverworth.

"My history of alcohol and drug abuse did not approach the unique," he told us, "and my record in the adultery-and-fornication department left my publisher distinctly unimpressed." An agent, whom he has since fired, suggested he invent steamy tales of debauchery with famous Hollywood stars now safely dead, but Dr. Liverworth feared that fictionalizing might spoil his scientist's passion for truth.

President Bush's attack on talking heads solved the problem. American literature hadn't a single talking-head confession. Dr. Liverworth, who boasts that he could write three books faster than Isaac Asimov could write two and a half, started "Stop My Head Before It Talks Again" on Wednesday and finished it Sunday afternoon.

Does he expect to be beaten by mobs incensed by the president's attacks on talking heads? "My publisher's publicity people hope so, as it would do wonders for sales. However, I rejected my publisher's proposal that I crash the Bush family's election-night party wearing a sandwich board saying, 'I am a talking head.'"

I noted that the president seemed squeamish about pointing vengeful mobs toward any particular talking head. Interviewed Sunday by CNN talking head Frank Sesno, the president declined to finger even Sesno and said, "I'm very selective who I put in that category."

"If the president were to make me one of those selectees, I should be deeply honored," said Dr. Liverworth, "no matter how cruelly the mob beats me." He paused, then said: "That's not me talking, of course. It's my head."

New York Times Service

On the Road Again With Jimi Hendrix

By Mike Zwerin

PARIS — Jimi Hendrix, who would have been 50 years old on Nov. 27, is selling more than 3 million albums a year, and he's on the road again.

The producer and catalogue supervisor Alan Douglas has mounted an exhibition of photos, drawings, videos, posters and memorabilia currently in galleries in Dublin, Paris, Amsterdam, Milan and Hamburg. He explains: "I wanted to put Jimi on the road again, but I ain't got Jimi."

Hendrix, who would have been 50 on Nov. 27, is selling more than 3 million albums a year.

exhibitions were a way of getting him in five European cities at the same time. I want the kids to be able to touch him in another way."

There is also a mini-exhibition in three London Virgin Megastores. Something similar will soon be in 14 French FNAC stores. A 20-track compilation called "The Ultimate Experience" (Polygram) is tied to all of this. Incorporating visuals from the exhibition, it is for people who can't figure out which Hendrix CD to buy.

"I was having trouble with the record company on compilations," Douglas continued. "Each distributor in each country was issuing its own. They also crossed borders and were available on import. There were bad tracks in with good ones. It was very confusing. A few years ago, Polygram agreed to take all the conflicting compilations off the market and I would issue a new one that made sense."

Market research revealed that Hendrix customers now range from 15 to 45 years old and that 60 percent of them are under 20. They voted for their favorite songs: the winners are "The Ultimate Experience" — from "Hey Joe" to "The Star-Spangled Banner" by way of "Fire" and "Angel." The video "Jimi Plays Woodstock," his entire set there, will also soon be out.

I told Douglas about taking my 17-year-old son, who is hooked on Hendrix, to hear Hot Tuna, and that he said they sounded like "aging hippies."

"He's right," he laughed. "When these old stars get back together again, it's out of frustration at not being musically attractive enough for the contemporary audience. That's the difference between a rock star and a musician. A musician transcends all that. Jimi created the encyclo-

dia of guitar playing. I get letters from 15-year-old kids who don't even know that their heroes like Stevie Ray Vaughan all come directly out of Hendrix. Jimi's got nothing to do with nostalgia."

When his manager, Mike Jeffery, died a few years after Jimi Hendrix in an airplane crash, Douglas was called in by the estate's lawyer to help clear up royalty and contract confusion and oversee the catalogue. Douglas obviously likes to talk about himself and his product. He talks fast, with lucidity on the edge of glib. You wonder about exaggeration. He's controversial. Some say he has done a good job keeping the catalogue alive and growing (his love for Hendrix is obvious), others accuse him of damaging purity with insensitive over-dubs. You might also have reservations about somebody who was a pioneer in coloring classic black-and-white films by the likes of Laurel and Hardy.

On the other hand, he's a man with a large ego who has a lot to be egotistical about. He has published books (the compilation "Getting Busted"), he managed Charles Mingus (for two years) and produced recordings by Muddy Waters, Eric Dolphy, Timothy Leary, Art Blakey, The Last Poets and John McLaughlin ("Devotion," "My Goal's Beyond"); plus a "New York Loft Scene" package (to be released).

"I have 750 reels of multitrack tape of unissued Hendrix," he said. "Jimi loved the studio. If he had an hour with nothing to do he was in there putting something on tape. I got jams that will knock you out — like Jimi playing bass and four hours of blues with McLaughlin. We've put together tracks for eight new albums. They need remastering, but they're in the can."

The exhibition, which opened in Dublin — Hendrix, who died in 1970, was in fact equally part (1/16th each) Cherokee and Irish — includes a blowup of a letter Bob Dylan wrote when Douglas was thinking of issuing a mini-CD of the four Dylan songs Jimi covered. It concludes: "It's always a humbling feeling to know that other musicians like you stuff, especially if you really respect them. . . . There's nothing like another performer doing what you're doing to let you know if you're doing it well. . . . that maybe it really is worth all the time and trouble. . . . It's not a wonder to me that [Jimi] recorded my songs but rather that he recorded so few of them because they were all his."

Speaking of "covering," a recording entitled "Nigel Kennedy Plays Hendrix" is planned. When a talk-show host asked the unorthodox young classical violinist who he'd like to come back as after he died, Kennedy replied "Jimi Hendrix." He has already performed "Purple Haze." Douglas calls Kennedy "a total Hendrix freak — he knows the catalogue better than I do."



Jimi Hendrix and, right, his catalogue and promoter Alan Douglas.

After working with Hendrix and Mingus, he knows something about geniuses. One unrealized dream was putting them in the same rhythm section. "He would have kicked Jimi's butt. That's what Mitch Mitchell did. It's strange that a white English drummer was the best thing that ever happened to Jimi. Mitch was basically a jazz drummer. Elvin Jones was his man, still is, and he and Jimi had this tension on stage. Jimi would be doing something and Mitch would say, 'No, man, this way,' and pull him over there and then Jimi would pull him back."

Miles Davis and Hendrix admired each other. Douglas says he worked out a deal with their respective record companies to permit them to record together. Hendrix was to play rhythm guitar and bass and share the lead lines with Miles. Tony Williams was hired as drummer. The money was to be split four ways. The studio was booked. Less than an hour before starting time, Miles called and asked for \$50,000 in front. Hendrix was across Douglas's desk, listening over the speakerphone. They shrugged and called it off.

"Everybody always asked Jimi about playing jazz," he said. "But jazz came to him, he didn't have to go to it. He synthesized jazz in his work. Jimi was Coltrane, Miles, Mingus and Monk all wrapped up



into one synthesized package. But he also had that rhythm and blues which the jazz guys couldn't get a handle on because they were too educated."

"What would he be doing at the age of 50?" "He would have taken all the electronic gadgets available and played with them. Jimi Hendrix flew without a net. And the thing about that is, he's still 27."

PEOPLE

Charles and Di on Tour: Not Much Happy Talk

A visit to South Korea designed to show Prince Charles and Princess Diana working together, seems to have backfired, as the two pointedly ignored each other Tuesday. Diana snubbed Charles's offer of a pen while signing the guest book at the presidential mansion, and after a wreath-laying ceremony in honor of British soldiers who died in the Korean War, Charles sauntered off with his hands in his pockets, a grim-faced Diana several steps behind. According to the royalty-obsessed tabloids of London, Queen Elizabeth had ordered Diana to go on the tour with Charles.

Sinead O'Connor is getting no respect. The U.S. State Department has denied her a visa, and the organizers of an election night rally in San Francisco, which the Irish singer had planned to attend, denounced the decision as censorship. John Ledwith, one of the organizers of the rally, suggested that she had been denied the visa because she planned to tear up a picture of President George Bush, as she had done a photo of the pope last month. Nor so, says the State Department. The problem, a spokesman said, was that she had failed to file her application in time.

Andy Hepburn, 63, whose starring roles include such films as "My Fair Lady" and "Breakfast at Tiffany's," has undergone surgery in Los Angeles to remove a tumor from her colon. Doctors haven't released word on whether the tumor was cancerous or benign.

May Pang, John Lennon's one-time mistress, says he once envisioned himself as a pot-bellied 65-year-old with "lots of hair." Pang displayed a Lennon self-portrait and other sketches on a U.S. television show. "A friend of ours said, 'You think you're really going to have that much hair at 65?'" Pang recalled. "John got insulted by that."

International Classified Appears on Pages 10 & 16

WEATHER

Weather forecast section including maps of Europe, North America, and Asia, along with temperature and precipitation data for various regions. Includes a 'Forecast for Thursday through Saturday' and 'Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 3'.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle section with 'ACROSS' and 'DOWN' clues and a grid. Includes a 'Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 3' and a 'BEST SELLERS' list.

BOOKS

THE VERY RICH HOURS: Travels in Orkney, Belize, the Everglades and Greece

Reviewed by Luree Miller. HERE is a dazzlingly different kind of travel book. And it's just in time, too, for a genre that was in danger of running to ground in the old ruts. When lines are forming on Mount Everest and on just one day (May 12, 1992) 32 climbers from several countries reach the top of the world, few adventures, other than contrived ones, remain to be written about.

has been to the Orkney Islands in Scotland, Belize in Central America, the Florida Everglades and Greece, all relatively accessible spots. Defly, Hiestand moves from specific physical observations to her big philosophical question: "What is right habitation?" As she travels, she looks closely at our world and thinks hard about why and how we are to live in it.

skipper and his helmsman are slightly stoned, but they reach the reef safely and see swarms of gloriously colorful tropical fish and every kind of coral. However, the students are not as interested in the magnificent marine life as they are in getting stoned, too.

in Greece are felicitous. She is dismayed by the pollution and ugliness of Athens and by the rampant, shoddy development that degrades Greece's coasts and islands. But she reminds us, this problem of man's relation to nature is not new. Long before modern technology and pollution, Aeschylus and Sophocles observed the troubled relations that mankind has with the rest of nature.

Nature is exquisite. But, Hiestand muses, the Earth offers "no ecological bottom line . . . no absolute argument in favor of 'saving' wood storks, or manatees, or ice ages, or any of us."

With her mother in Orkney, Hiestand walks through a meadow full of healing plants. This pharmacopoeia, as well as the rural beauty of the Scottish Highlands, they reluctantly observe, was due to the destruction of the clans: Reduced human population is good for the land.

Such are the conundrums this writer poses as she travels with an artist's eye, a poet's sensibility and an environmentalist's concerns.

Luree Miller, the author of "On Top of the World: Five Women Explorers in Tibet" and other books, writes this for The Washington Post.

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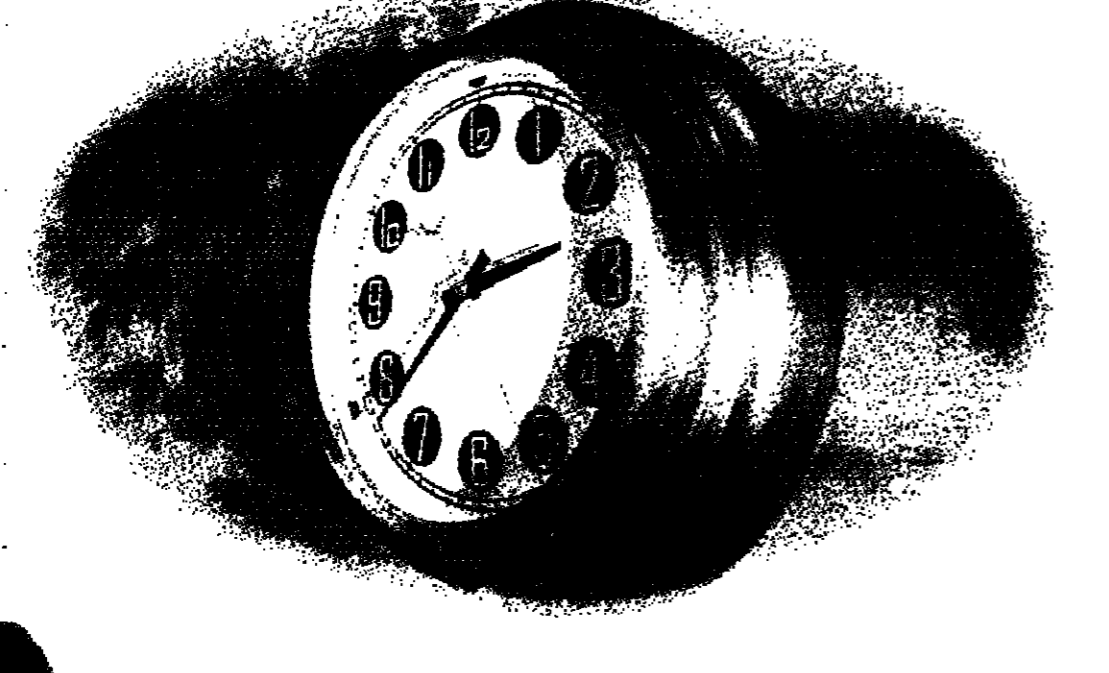


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